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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 11.

Manila Internees Known; No Materials, Plant Quits; Nazis Admit Civilian Loss

The World's Day—March 30, 1942

Washington: Interned Americans Identified

Names of 1,500 persons, mostly United States citizens, interned by the Japanese in Manila, were released by Francis B. Sayre, High Commissioner to the Philippines, who said that the International Red Cross is attempting to secure the appointment of a Swiss citizen to act as its representative there.

President Roosevelt signed legislation to increase the limit of the Federal debt to $125,000,000,000, the White House announced.

Pending antitrust suits by the Government will be dropped where these are deemed likely to interfere with war production, the White House said. [Financial Page.]

With 98 United Nations ships sunk off the Atlantic Coast of the United States and the Caribbean coasts since Dec. 7, Chairman Walsh (D), of Massachusetts, of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, said an inquiry probably would be made. [Page 8.]

President Roosevelt signed the Second War Powers Act, an omnibus measure carrying more than a dozen new emergency powers to facilitate prosecution of the war.

Vice-President Wallace, answering a charge by Representative Dies (D), of Texas, that 35 high officials of the Board of Economic Warfare had Communistic records, said that "the doubts and fears which this and similar statements of Mr. Dies tend to arouse in the public mind might as well come from Goebbels himself."

The House began a two-week unofficial Easter vacation but the Senate, with House-approved bills scheduled, continued in session.

The Supreme Court upheld, by 5 to 4, a Texas law which restricts picketing to the area of the industry within which a labor dispute arises. [Page 3.]

New England: Arnold Print Works to Close

The Arnold Print Works of Adams and North Adams, Mass., normally employing 1,600 persons, has decided to liquidate because of inability to obtain supplies. [Page 2.]

The NLRB approved an election at two Bethlehem ship repair plants in East Boston involving union rivalry. [Page 2.]

Shifting of long vacation to winter instead of summer is being considered by Wellesley College to conserve fuel oil for industrial needs. [Page 5.]

Instruction for tomorrow night's practice blackout in Metropolitan Boston, and other civil defense news: [Page 5.]

The War: Civilian Losses Admitted by Berlin

In the Air: "Severe losses" among civilians in the German port of Lubeck were admitted by Berlin after RAF raids March 28. Berlin reported RAF raids on the Dutch coast last night.

Russia: Recapture of an extensive district in the Smolensk sector in a two-day battle was reported by the official Soviet news agency. Northwest of Moscow, the Russians claimed 2,450 Nazis were killed. German dispatches admitted renewed Russian attacks but claimed they were repulsed. Berlin reported air raids on Moscow and the upper Volga industrial area.

Africa: British fighting columns penetrated Axis positions behind the Tmimi-el Mechili line, Cairo announced. Rome said large air battles over the Libyan front took the place of any major land operations.

At Sea: A sea battle between German destroyers and a convoy carrying supplies from New York to Russia was reported by the German High Command. [Page 1.]

Washington: Formation of a new Pacific Council with headquarters in Washington and attended by Australia, New Zealand, Britain, Canada and China was announced from the White House.

New Guinea: Floods down the Markham River forced the Japanese invader to make a 27-mile withdrawal, returning to the original landing points of Salamaua, Lae and Fischhaven.

Burma: Japanese had forced back the British about 10 miles south of Prome as the former drove northward toward the oilfields of Burma.

National: Two More Liberty Ships Launched

Two Liberty ships were launched over the week end: the 10,000-ton S. Joseph Hewes, built at Wilmington, N. C., and the 10,500-ton William C. C. Claiborne, built at New Orleans, La.

Americas: Venezuela to Mine Gulf of Parai

Venezuela's Ministry of War and Marine announced that beginning April 1 the Gulf of Parai, between Trinidad and the mainland, would be mined. The United States has at Trinidad a defense base which was leased from Britain in the destroyer trade of 1940.

Islam: China and Egypt to Exchange Ministers

China and Egypt are to exchange Ministers in a move toward closer relations between China and all the Islamic world, Chungking announced.

In Europe: British Envoy Confers at Moscow

Premier Stalin and Foreign Minister Vyacheslaff Molotoff conferred for two hours with the new British Ambassador to Russia, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, the Moscow Radio said.

Admiral William Leahy, United States Ambassador to Vichy, and Pickney Tuck, Counsellor of the United States Embassy, talked for half an hour with Chief of State Marshal Pétain and Vice-Premier Admiral Darlan.

King George II of Greece is to visit the United States before returning to England, Emmanuel Tsouderos, Greek Premier, announced in Jerusalem, where he is attending the exiled Greek King.

Food riots in Germany were reported by the Moscow Radio to have followed announcement recently that rationing of food would be tightened within the Reich.

India: Dominion Status Offered by Britain

India was offered Dominion status immediately after the war with right to secede and to frame its constitution. [Pages 1 and 6.]

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Weather Predictions

FAIR | COLD | SNOW | WARM

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Big Fall River Textile Strike Is Called Off

Mass meeting of workers accepts the committee report that settlement terms are satisfactory.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 30—The perplexing walkout of 1,800 textile craftsmen, which has been holding up production of essential war cloth here for the past week, was called off today.

The independent American Federation of Textile Operatives voted at a mass meeting late this morning to return to work at once.

Ten thousand textile workers scattered through 19 mills had been made idle by the strike of the key loomfixers, knot-tiers, and other cotton craftsmen. The War Labor Board did all it could without forcing action, while the Army Quartermaster Corps got worked up by the cutting off of its supplies.

Accepted Report

The mass meeting accepted the word of the strike committee that terms of settlement were satisfactory and without hearing them voted acceptance, William Doster, chairman of the committee, said.

Basis of settlement was later reported by Jacob Minkin, attorney for the craftsmen, in announcing he had been told by Washington that the National Labor Relations Board would grant a reveiw of the inter-union issue which brought on the tieup.

This issue is the claim of the craftsmen to be represented for collective bargaining purposes by a union of their own. They are willing to give the rival textile union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations all the rest of the workers in the mills. But the skilled craftsmen want to perpetuate their organization, which goes back 50 years.

A hearing by the NLRB on the question will be held here not later than Thursday, it is expected.

Not Yet Settled

The problem of the one man, Rudolph Simonin, whose return to work precipitated this, and also a previous strike, has not yet been cleaned up. Simonin was a craftsman who produced more than the craftsmen's union rules permitted, was disciplined, overproduced again, was fined and suspended, then joined the C. I. O. When the C. I. O. twice sent him back to work, the craftsmen twice quit.

While workers in the other mills went back this afternoon,

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

India Assured of Full Freedom; British-Nazi Fleets Clash in Arctic; New Pacific War Council Organized

Germans report Allied transport sunk and cruiser hit — Admit loss of destroyer.

LONDON, March 30 (AP)—British losses in the raids on the German-held submarine base at St. Nazaire totaled less than 100 killed, wounded, and missing, an informed source said today.

Britain's story of the Commando raids: [Page 8.]

BERLIN, March 30 (AP)—At least part of the German naval fleet known to be based along the Norwegian coast was reported in action in what the German High Command today declared to be a heavy sea fight with British destroyers guarding a convoy of supplies to Russia.

The High Command claimed that the Nazi sea forces, supported by bombers, sank a 10,000 ton transport carrying tanks and ammunition from New York to the Russian front, damaged a British cruiser. It was admitted that one German destroyer was lost.

The scene of the action apparently was the Arctic Ocean off North Cape, and the naval battle occurred in a dawn blizzard the day after an aerial attack on the convoy which the High Command said yesterday caused heavy damage to a British destroyer and four merchantmen.

"After dawn," the new Nazi communiqué declared, "a naval battle developed with strong, superior enemy guarding forces which consisted of cruisers and destroyers.

"A torpedo hit was scored on a British cruiser of the Town class, the effect of which could not be observed because of a blizzard.

"One German destroyer was lost in the heavy battle. A great part of its crew was saved by other German destroyers after these had forced aside an enemy destroyer group in artillery duels."

[The communiqué did not identify the German destroyer which was lost.

[The reference to a British cruiser of the Town class was not clear. Jane's fighting ships does not list a cruiser class of this

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Writer finds that Japan sends whole army to front; Nazis guard each step of advance.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, March 30—While the initial advance of Japanese forces was impressive in terms of distance covered, the evidence is multiplying that the hold Japan has established over occupied areas is extremely tenuous.

The arrival of President Quezon of the Philippines with his family and staff marks the third known successful outward trip from the Philippines within three weeks. Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Francis B. Sayre, United States High Commissioner in the Philippines, both preceded him in separate expeditions. It proves that General MacArthur's feat was not an isolated venture but rather that a more or less regular means of communication remains open through areas supposedly under enemy control.

The arrival of substantial Australian forces from the Middle East shows that the Japanese break through the Singapore barrier into the Indian Ocean was not sufficient to cut Britain's communications with Australia, while a steady stream of American troops and supplies shows that the enemy has been equally unsuccessful in his attempt to interfere seriously with any military movements into this area from the outside world in both directions.

Nor has the enemy completed the conquest of the Netherlands East Indies. The Dutch still are holding out in Northern Sumatra, and Dutch troops are known to be carrying on the fight in many other islands, including Java. The same is true in the Philippines, where Bataan is not the only point of continued resistance as accounts of General MacArthur's voyage to Australia indicated.

Small Guards in Rear

It is well known that during the Malayan campaign the Japanese rushed everything forward, leaving an absolute minimum of occasional guards to protect their rear. Many of the officers and men who fought there believe that Malaya could be recaptured easily.

The whole picture produced by these facts indicates that the Japanese offensive is unlike the familiar German pattern. Germany possessed such a surplus of troops during the French and Balkan campaigns that the average German division saw only a few hours of service during the entire operation. Each unit had a single objective which it took and then remained with it. I talked often in France with units which took particular positions and then stood aside to let the next outfit pass through.

It is reasonable to assume now that the Japanese lack the same surplus. The obvious thinness of the Japanese hold on territory behind the line of advance indicates that the bulk of the advance was accomplished by the same forces

Continued on Page 9, Column 7

Mohandas K. Gandhi

Sir Stafford Cripps

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Mohamad Ali Jinnah — Jawaharlal Nehru

Leading figures in drama of India's move toward independence. Mr. Gandhi was long the leader of the Nationalist Congress Party. Sir Stafford Cripps, of course, is Britain's envoy extraordinary who carried to India a pledge of dominion status. Mohamad Ali Jinnah is the most articulate spokesman of the Moslem minority of 77,000,000. Mr. Nehru is Mr. Gandhi's successor as Congress Party leader.

Dominion status pledge is seen removing all doubt of Britain's intentions.

NEW DELHI, India, March 30 (AP)—Sir Stafford Cripps, radiocasting today an explanation of the British War Cabinet's freedom proposals, said the British people wished to give India the same constitution as Great Britain's.

That is full self government, he said.

Explaining the proposals for postwar Dominion status and immediate participation of Indians in the country's war councils, he said, "We cannot here and now set about forging a constitution for India. That is too important to improvise in a hurried way."

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 30—The British Government's offer to India of an Indian Union immediately after the war—with full Dominion status making India "equal in every respect to the United Kingdom and to the other Dominions"—is calculated to remove any remaining doubt about British intentions to meet long-standing Indian demands for freedom.

Although the words Dominion status have been used before in earlier British proposals to India, never before has so definite a time for granting political freedom been named.

Never before has so specific a plan for a unified and self-governing India been officially outlined by the British Government.

And never before have the British made such a determined attempt to find a solution for India's minorities problem, while at the same time leaving the Indians themselves to draw up the ultimate constitution of "the Union of India."

Concession to Hindus

The British suggestion is that a constituent assembly, chosen by elected representatives of the Indian people, decide the form of the constitution for this new India. This is praised here because it is essentially the idea supported by the National Congress Party. This concession to the Hindu majority is felt to be sufficient to counter any allegation that the British Parliament will be laying down the constitution of India.

Hope expressed here is that the Indian Princes, who rule the states not included in British India, will be wise and arrange for their members of the constituent assembly to be as democratically chosen as the rest of the delegates, since the future of the Princes, as with the rest of the Indians, lies in union. Further evidence of the sincerity of the British desire for Indian self-determination is seen here in the British Government's advance pledge to accept the Indians' concept of their new constitution subject to two conditions.

These are:

1. Any province can secede, or "contract out," or stand aside from the union. For instance, as has been suggested in some quar-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Free dominion status offered India after war: Page 6.

Nation-Wide Drive Begun Against Acts of Disloyalty

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 30—The first sedition prosecutions, begun this week end by the Department of Justice, show that the Government is at last acting vigorously to thwart subversive forces openly seeking to disrupt the war effort.

Action will be brought against both the editors of subversive publications and the leaders of subversive organizations.

United States Attorneys are proceeding immediately against two alleged seditionists. They are George W. Christians of Chattanooga, Tenn., a leader of the crusader White Shirts whose anti-American utterances have recently been exposed in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor, and Rudolph Fahl, a discharged physical instructor of Denver, Colo., who is described by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as "100 per cent for Hitler."

It is evident from the character of these prosecutions that the Justice Department is now ready to bring into Court every individual who in any important way tries, through subversive writings or utterances, to retard the prosecution of the war or damage the morale of the nation.

Three-Sided Attack

On the basis of investigation by F. B. I. agents, both Mr. Christians and Mr. Fahl are accused of making violent attacks upon the President, upon the Government's war policy and upon the allies of the United States. Both, it is also charged, are guilty of endeavoring to influence men in the armed services with seditious and disloyal statements.

The prosecutions will be made under the terms of the Alien Registration Act of 1940, but the offense itself is classed by the Department as sedition.

This is a beginning—a beginning which a few weeks ago looked as though it were going to be dangerously delayed when Justice officials were finding legal reasons for doing nothing rather than legal ways for doing what they have now energetically undertaken.

There is every reason to believe that more is coming. Mr. Christians and Mr. Fahl are only two of a lot of their kind and what they have been up to is a fair revelation of what the United States Attorneys have been authorized to put out of business.

Mr. Christians is specifically accused of sending a communication addressed, "To officers and enlisted men" at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and Camp Forrest, Tenn., on Dec. 5, 1941, "designed to impair the morale of the military forces."

The Alien Registration Act makes it unlawful for any person, "with intent to interfere with, im-

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Three-Phase Blackout Start New for 2,000,000 Around Hub

Bostonians will witness the novelty of a blackout beginning at three different times tomorrow night when the Hub and 48 neighboring cities and towns join in a "surprise" regional air-raid test.

The long-awaited blackout of Metropolitan Boston, covering nearly 2,000,000 persons, will be a "surprise" in that the hour is not announced. It will also be a surprise in that many householders may not know it is going on until a warden knocks at their door.

In Boston proper, the test will begin at three different times for three different groups of persons:

1. At 8:30, when the "Green 1" (yellow) signal is flashed, gas street lights will be extinguished. This is the signal for neighboring homeowners to pull down the shades and turn out the lights.

2. Later, at an unannounced time, when the "Green 2" (blue) signal comes over the wires from the Army Information Center, electric street lights will be doused. Those living on streets electrically lighted must then blackout their homes.

3. Still later, also at an unannounced time, the air-raid sirens will blast, with accompanying cacophony from 56 factory whistles and 34 church bells. This is the "Green 3" (red) signal. Then everyone, including those who had not noticed the street lights go out, will be expected to blackout.

The reason why lamp posts must be watched is that in the Governor's original blackout proclamation, it was specified that tests would begin with "the air-raid alarm or the extinguishment of street lights, whichever occurs first."

In Boston and in most of the 48 other communities, the street lights will come first.

If you don't notice them go out, the warden will come knocking on the door. You will not be punished for failing to blackout up to that point.

Traffic will likewise be halted in Boston when the street lights go out. But it will continue until the sirens sound in these communities: Cambridge, Canton, Dedham, Lynn, Lynnfield, Malden, Melrose, Nahant, Natick, Quincy, Reading, Swampscott, Weston, Westwood, and Winthrop.

The question of whether to permit traffic to continue in motion after the "Green 2" and before the "Green 3" was left by the State Committee to the discretion of the local defense councils.

The 49 cities and towns cover approximately 600 square miles and have a population of more than 1,770,000. This is believed to be the largest number of persons yet embraced by a single blackout in New England. In the entire State of Connecticut, which simultaneously blacked out recently, there are fewer than 1,710,000 persons.

Rules for conduct in blackout and air raid rules for churches: Page 5.

Japan's Drive in Indian Ocean Puts South Africa on Alert

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

DURBAN, South Africa, March 28. Delayed—Home defense, including preparation to repel possible sea-borne invasion attempts, have acquired vital urgency in South Africa since Japan gained access to the Indian Ocean.

South Africa's long and exposed eastern coastline might well tempt an enemy to try sneaking out from the empty vastness of the Indian Ocean with a naval squadron and aircraft carrier in order to deliver a smashing surprise blow at Durban, Port Elizabeth, or other shipping centers.

The danger is further enhanced by the proximity of Portuguese East Africa. With the whole long narrow coastal strip virtually undefended it would provide an excellent landing beach for the Japanese. Even now Mozambique—Portuguese East Africa—like other Portuguese territory serves as a convenient nesting ground for Axis spies and Gestapo agents.

'Fifth Column' Work

The Colony's Capital, Lourenco Marques, shelters more than a thousand Germans, most of whom came there from South Africa at the outset of the war. They include former diplomatic and consular representatives as well as Nazi agitators, and some still maintain contact with henchmen and traitorous elements inside the union, directing "fifth column" work from this neutral vantage point.

Three hundred miles off the Portuguese East African Coast lies Vichy-controlled Madagascar. Today this vast island is shrouded in sinister mystery.

For several years all traffic with the mainland has been discontinued. The absence of reliable first-hand information gives rise to the most alarming rumors regarding alleged Axis activities on the island.

Discounting what cannot be proven, it is definitely known that Madagascar is now a forbidden area from which all travelers are barred, including diplomatic couriers.

Foreign consular representatives at Tananarive, Capital of Madagascar, are allowed to send only uncoded and censored messages. These excessive precautions them-

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Australia and New Zealand On New Pacific War Council

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

A White House announcement of the inauguration of a new Pacific War Council with headquarters in Washington, to meet for the first time April 1, indicates the rapidity with which Allied strategy in the Pacific is being reorganized. Australia and New Zealand now obtain what they have been requesting urgently, full representation in the war councils of the Pacific. Britain, Canada and China are to be represented.

The new Pacific Council is to work in close touch not only with General MacArthur, who is organizing his command in Australia, but also with the body hitherto known as the Pacific Council having its headquarters in London.

This reorganization has been made under favorable circumstances owing to the fact that the Japanese have not been able as yet to launch a major attack. Indeed, on New Guinea, the floods rolling down the mountain sides have compelled them to make a 27-mile withdrawal from the Markham Valley, leaving behind some inundated subsidiary airfields that they were making and forcing them back to their original headquarters at the landing points of Lae, Salamaua, and Fischhaven. The only offensive they attempted was another air attack on Port Moresby, facing the north coast of Australia, and an eighth raid on Darwin, both of which appear to have been met by Allied air defenders.

The Australian Government estimates that 10 per cent of Japan's 40 or 50 cruisers were destroyed or damaged in the RAAF attacks on Lae, March 10, while 48 Japanese bombers and fighters have been destroyed or probably destroyed in fighting over Australia and

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Bethlehem E. Boston Shipyards Pattern Makers Achieve Small Craft Union

High Interest Because Of Fall River

Setting up of a small craft union of pattern makers in the two East Boston yards of the Bethlehem Steel Company has been made possible by the National Labor Relations Board, it was announced today by Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director for the NLRB.

This decision appears of marked interest in connection with the strike, ended today, of 1,800 craftsmen in textile mills at Fall River, Mass. The cotton craftsmen walked out in an effort to preserve their identity as separate bargaining agents—an aim now achieved by 13 Bethlehem pattern makers.

Differences in Cases

But while there are similarities between these two cases there are also differences.

In February of 1939 the Labor Board ordered Bethlehem to bargain at its Atlantic and Simpson yards in East Boston with the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers. The Board certified this shipbuilding union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations as exclusive bargaining agency for all production and maintenance employees, including patternmakers.

Since then a number of conferences between company and union have been held, but no contract has as yet resulted. The C. I. O. union has objected to the lack of an agreement, and the problem is now before the National War Labor Board.

Several months ago the Pattern Makers' League, which belongs to the rival American Federation of Labor, petitioned the NLRB for an election covering patternmakers and their apprentices in the two yards.

Such an election would enable the patternmakers to determine whether they wanted to bargain with the company for themselves as a separate unit or preferred to be included in the C. I. O. union. As the C. I. O. union is an industrial or plant-wide union, it bargains for all workers, skilled and unskilled.

The C. I. O. opposed the proposal of the A. F. of L. craft union. But the Board overruled the C. I. O.

That the patternmakers will vote for their own separate bargaining units seems very probable, as 12 out of the 13 of them have signed up as members of the Pattern Makers' League.

All in One Shop

Meanwhile at Fall River the cotton craftsmen have been trying to do precisely the same thing as the pattern makers. They have the same problem. A big C. I. O. industrial union, the Textile Workers, has won four elections and appears likely to win in the 15 other mills, if elections on a plant-wide basis continue to be held.

Yet certain dissimilarities turn up. The pattern makers constitute a well established, clearly identifiable and highly skilled craft requiring long apprenticeship, the NLRB says in its decision released today. Also all the pattern makers work in one shop separate from the other shops.

The Labor Board has been inclined to make a distinction between the craft which is distinct from production, such as truck drivers, and the craft which is directly a part of production.

In one of its Fall River decisions, the Board indicated it felt the cotton craftsmen were not as clearly identifiable a craft as pattern makers, for instance. The Board declared the "operation of the various occupations (crafts) are but arbitrarily defined segments of a highly integrated process" of production. The Board also noted that collective bargaining in the Fall River mills had been on an industrial, rather than a craft basis, for almost half a century.

The craftsmen played into the hands of the C. I. O., as it proved, by themselves asking for the first Fall River election on a plant-wide or industrial basis. As the mass of the unskilled workers makes up the special territory of the C. I. O., the C. I. O. won.

College Blackout

HANOVER, N. H., March 30—Dartmouth College will be blacked out tonight from 9 to 9:30 as this college town holds its first air-raid rehearsal.

By a Staff Photographer

Lexington Citizens Who Helped to Build Roadway

Through their own efforts and co-operation, these men and other residents of Lexington are well on their way toward having an acceptable roadway, after decades of agitating for municipally-sponsored construction. Working whenever they could, the men, women, and children on five of Lexington's streets made their own way at a cost of $2,000, about $24,500 less than the estimated cost of a Town-built highway. From left to right: Joseph Yantis, Jan Linden, James F. McKinney, Treasurer of the East Lexington Farms Improvement Association, Austin Tierney, Henry A. Flynn, Vice-Chairman of the Association, and John McCammond.

Big Fall River Textile Strike Is Called Off

Continued from Page 1

Simonin's mill, employing 2,100 to 2,200, stayed closed, and unless this one man dispute is settled this afternoon, was planned to stay closed tomorrow.

The independent union asks the Labor Board to reopen the question of separate craft unions in all the Fall River mills, including the four in which employee elections have already been held, and in which the independent lost to the C. I. O.

"Everything or nothing" is stated to be the craftsmen's position.

They feel they have gained a major victory in persuading the Labor Board to review its position. The Labor Board had twice previously passed on this point, deciding each time against the independent.

Taken a Week

"It has taken a week to show the Labor Board they were not fooling," said one observer. "If they don't get their rights, they are just done. As one of their spokesman said, these men will go out of town and pick rags before they will submit to the C. I. O. They are set to do anything."

It will take several days for the remaining mills to get back to full production.

However, if the Board should again decide against the independents that would leave the situation in just the state it was in when the independents walked out.

Print Works Plan For Liquidation

By the Associated Press

North Adams, Mass., March 30

Directors of the Arnold Print Works announced today they had voted to recommend liquidation of the 79-year-old corporation because of inability to obtain supplies of cloth for conversion into dress goods and draperies.

The proposal to discontinue the business will be presented to the stockholders at a meeting May 1.

The directors said they could see no immediate prospect of a change in the situation, and therefore recommended immediate liquidation while the company could pay its creditors in full.

The company employs 1,600 in normal times in plants here and at Adams.

Residents of Lexington Area Turn To and Build Own Road

Although they cannot put their hands on it, 25 Lexington, Mass., residents are today richer by some $24,000 than they were last fall.

The money saved lies in front of their doorways in the form of a new roadway they built themselves at a cost of $2,000 after 20 years or more of agitation. For nearly a mile, the new road, rounded, crowned and awaiting only its asphalt surface, curves around the East Lexington hilltop along almost the same lines laid out a century or more ago.

Community spirit, co-operation and hard work built the road. Each of the residents on five streets in the one-time farming area contributed to it, either in funds or physical energy. For, with exception of skilled workers needed to operate machinery, the residents did all the work.

Saturdays, Sundays and week nights when they could, the residents hewed trees, removed boulders, blasted and dug over nearly a mile of roadway. Following them came the scrapers, the rollers, and nearly 400 truckloads of gravel. Now all that is needed is the binding surface of asphalt, expected as soon as the road settles.

Several months ago, the residents, led by Henry A. Flynn and John McCammond and a few others in the community appealed to the Board of Selectmen of the Town for construction of a secondard roadbed. They pointed out that at times during the year the roadways in what was fast-developing from a farming to a residential community were almost impassable. Taxes paid by the residents of the section were bringing them no benefits in services or public ways.

Acceptance of the street as a public way and its maintenance under current Lexington construction rules would cost about $26,500, the Board of Selectmen told the petitioners. The price was almost prohibitive to the residents, most of whom owned long stretches of frontage on which the construction costs would be assessed.

Instead, they decided to form the East Lexington Farms Improvement Association with membership at $100, the funds to be used for constructing their own highway. Gravel was purchased from the town, which maintains its own gravel pit. Tools and the necessary machinery were hired from the town.

Cost of maintenance of the road will be about $10 a year, it is estimated.

The $2,000 roadway is a success. For the first time since the first settler appeared in this part of East Lexington in 1780, mechanized snowplows made complete circuit of the section.

Arms Blast Laid To Deflected Nail

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 30 (AP)—A nail hammered into a box of cartridge primers was blamed today for the explosion at the munitions plant of the Remington Arms Company here in which seven persons were killed.

Eighty other persons, most of them workmen, were injured Saturday when the explosion ripped apart the two-story packing house which contained a large store of rim-fire and other ammunition.

The sabotage theory was discounted yesterday by an official company statement which said that officials were "convinced" that the blast originated in the packing section of the building where military ammunition primers were being boxed.

"These primers," the statement said, "are more sensitive than ordinary ammunition and despite extra precautions taken in their packing, it was believed that a nail being driven into one of the boxes was deflected, pierced the metal lining and initiated the explosion. Steps have been taken to prevent a recurrence."

Operations in the section of the plant where the packing building stood were resumed today, and the company said that property damage was slight.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

William Belden Noble lecture by the Rt. Rev. James Hutchinson Cockburn, Moderator of the Church of Scotland. He will speak on "The Church and the War: During the War." In Memorial Church, Cambridge, at 8 p. m. Open free to the public.

Public lecture by Hallett Abend, noted author and lecturer, who will speak on Far Eastern events. This talk, sponsored by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, will be held in John Hancock Hall, St. James Avenue at 8:15 p. m. Open to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11
Radio Timetable: Page 4

NYA Structure Burns

EASTPORT, Maine, March 30 (AP)—Fire destroyed the south wing of the Kendall dormitory in the NYA's model work-experience center here today with loss unofficially estimated at $20,000. The building housed 75 boys, who lost most of their personal effects.

Dennison Manufacturing Co.

announce their removal from

26 FRANKLIN ST.

to their NEW *store at*

32 FRANKLIN ST.

at the corner of HAWLEY ST.

Boston

Tobin Speeds Bond Issue To Bar U. S. Tax

Acting swiftly in an apparent move to forestall Federal taxation on municipal bond issues, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin announced today that he plans to submit an order to the City Council which would authorize him to borrow $2,776,000 for welfare purposes.

The matter of the bond issue is being placed before the Council a month ahead of time, he said, indicating that he was taking this step because Washington is considering taxation of city and municipal bond issues. Also, it is believed that it will be possible to finance the bond issue at a lower interest rate. Municipal bonds are not taxed at present.

The $2,776,000 figure represents a decrease of $904,000 compared with the amount borrowed last year. Boston's total expenditure for relief purposes last year was $9,900,000. This year, the total being planned for is $9,529,000, or a saving of $371,000.

As in the past, it has been the practice in Boston to borrow part of the money required for relief and welfare purposes, and to tax the citizens for the balance. This year the tax rate will include a figure which is 65 per cent of what was spent on dependent aid last year.

By negotiating the bond issue at this time, Mayor Tobin hopes to accomplish a considerable saving to Boston taxpayers.

Hartford Builder Of Dike Tells Of Lower Prices

HARTFORD, Conn., March 30 (AP)—A Hartford contractor, testifying at the resumption of a hearing to determine Highway Commissioner William J. Cox's fitness to retain office, declared today that had he known he could pump hydraulic fill from the Connecticut River, his bid on the Hartford riverfront dyke would have been approximately $41,000 lower.

N. D. Maselli, an unsuccessful bidder on the project, which went to the A. I. Savin Company, said that his bid for 172,897 cubic yards of dry fill totaled $67,429.

A huge section of the dike slid into the Connecticut River last July with a loss of $313,000. The collapse was caused, Attorney General Francis A. Pallotti charges, because the contractor was permitted to use wet fill, dredged from the stream's bottom.

The charge is one of 22 Mr. Pallotti has cited in an attempt to prove that Mr. Cox, former Yale professor, ought to be dismissed from his $10,000-a-year job as head of the State's $20,000,000-a-year highway department.

In effect, Mr. Pallotti alleges that not only was wet fill used improperly in the dike job, but that the successful bidder was the only one among several rival contractors who was told it could be used.

By a Staff Photographer

They Are American Citizens Now

Four members of the Anderson family of Dorchester today became United States citizens in a class of more than 300 admitted by Judge Francis J. W. Ford of the Federal District Court in Boston. All eight members of the family were born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, but have resided here since 1924. Left to right: Miss Jessie E. R. Anderson and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Anderson. John, employed in a Greater Boston factory engaged in war production, did not pose with the family. Two other sons are in the United States Army.

War Subdues Maine Politics Even With State Parleys Near

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 30—The war appears to have exerted a definitely quieting influence upon Maine politics. Despite the fact that Republican and Democratic State conventions are fast approaching, neither side even has completed its ticket as far as major offices are concerned. At the same time from county sources come reports that there is a great deal less interest, this year, in the many county offices for which there customarily are contests galore.

In fact, some Democratic sources are reported to be not a little disturbed over reports that some party leaders do not favor opposing United States Senator Wallace H. White on the ground that this veteran Republican has clearly gone along with President Roosevelt on all vital issues in connection with the war and has stanchly supported the Administration's foreign policy. This report has gained recognition despite the fact that the Democrats already have an announced candidate opposing Senator White in the person of Fulton Redman of Portland, a leader in the party who lost out to Governor Sewall in 1940.

Some Democrats are said to feel that such a course is no way to go about building up the party. They believe it is the duty of the party to put a full ticket in the field and feel that the mere fact a Republican has gone along with the Administration's foreign policy is no reason for withdrawing opposition. They would distinctly prefer to see a real Democratic campaign based on the idea of winning the war with Roosevelt and dedicated to a peace based upon the principles of Wilson.

However, most of the political discussion so far has centered less on the party as a whole than upon the possibility of former Governor Louis J. Brann winning the Congressional seat from the First District. As far as is known, the draft Brann movement appears to have gained much momentum in First District largely because it is felt he could poll a large number of Republican votes should Representative James C. Oliver win the Republican nomination. Mr. Oliver has been associated with the isolationist group and will have opposition for the nomination from Robert Hale, a Portland attorney.

If he runs, Mr. Brann is expected to win the nomination easily, despite opposition from Ray W. Stetson, a young Portland lawyer, who already has scored what he terms the "importation" of a candidate and declared emphasis upon the individual is no way to build up the party.

Order on Class 1 Milk Is Rescinded

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—Dairymen in the Greater Boston marketing area will continue to receive $3.63 a hundred pounds for class I milk—instead of taking a 37-cent cut—under a regulation signed today by President Roosevelt.

The reduction was to have become effective April 1. Presidential signature of the regulation was necessary because less than 50 per cent of the handlers involved had agreed to continuation of the present price until April 1, 1943.

U. S. Seizure Of Plymouth Land Approved

Federal seizure of 226 acres in Plymouth for a training field was approved today by Judge Francis J. W. Ford of the Federal District Court in Boston.

Owned by the Cape School of Aeronautics, the land was taken by condemnation proceedings filed by Philip P. A. O'Connell, Assistant United States Attorney.

On Behalf of the Federal Government, Mr. O'Connell deposited $18,145 with the Clerk of the Federal Court to meet any claims.

Seizure of the property was requested by James Forrestal, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

Casualty List For New England

The names of 11 additional New England men killed in action or who succumbed to wounds in the surprise Japanese attack on military installations in Hawaii on Dec. 7, were announced today by the War Department.

The men were: Private First Class George J. Smith, New Haven, Conn.; Second Lieut. Gordon Herbert Sterling, Jr., West Hartford, Conn.; Private Felix S. Wegrzyn, Bridgeport, Conn.; Private Harry W. Lord, Jr., Brownfield, Maine; Private First Class Willard C. Orr, Bangor, Maine; Private Hermann K. Tibbetts, Jr., Alfred, Maine; Private Francis E. Campiglia, Roslindale, Mass.; Private Donat G. Duquette, Jr., Brighton Point, Mass.; Private Carlton H. Hartford, Portsmouth, N. H.; Private Joseph Jedrysik, Manchester, N. H.; Private Arthur A. Favreau, Woonsocket, R. I.

Bus Accident on Turnpike

WORCESTER, Mass., March 30 (AP)—At least 11 persons were injured, none critically, when a Greyhound bus, Boston-bound, crashed in an accident on the Boston-Worcester Turnpike in Shrewsbury today. The bus, traveling toward Boston, skidded going down hill, turned completely over once on the center strip between traffic lanes and stopped right side up astride a west-bound traffic lane.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COLD SNOW WARM
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Light snow mixed with rain this afternoon and light rain and snow ending early this evening. Continued moderate cold with temperature near freezing. 20 to 25 miles an hour wind. Wind diminishing slowly tonight.

Southwest Maine and New Hampshire: Moderate to heavy snow diminishing in intensity by midnight and ending before morning except for light snow flurries. Continued moderate cold. Fresh winds. Occasionally strong near the coast.

Vermont: Light snow flurries and continued moderate cold this afternoon and tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Continued moderate cold this afternoon and tonight with diminishing winds.

Eastport to Block Island: Storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 10:52 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Tuesday, 11:13 a. m.; height, 10.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:36 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Harvard Course to Clear Way For Teaching of Future Airmen

War Activities in New England

Harvard Aids Future Airmen—A series of three "exploratory" courses for teachers—first step in preparing the country's schoolboys and girls for the airplane age which many think is just around the corner—will open at Harvard April 6, it has been announced.

Co-operating with the United States Office of Education and the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Harvard Graduate School of Education's aviation program has the endorsement of both the Federal and Massachusetts governments, Acting Dean Henry W. Holmes said.

"No sudden period of intensive training for small numbers can give us a victorious Army of air-fighters," the Acting Dean said. "Hundreds of thousands of boys and girls, too, must be interested in flight, learn basic facts about flying and the making and servicing of planes, and to be prepared to enter upon civilian and military pilot training with the foundation already laid in general understanding of the air and its ways. The fundamentals of flight are not hard to understand, and if all schools teach them, the selective process of developing a great body of prospective pilots will be made much easier."

P. C. 465 Launched—In the first night launching of the Navy's new type of patrol boats, the P. C. 465 was sent down the ways of the George Lawley Sons Shipyard, Neponset, Mass., at 9:30 p. m. Saturday. Sponsor of the craft was Mrs. J. F. Monagle, wife of the Senior Civilian Inspector of the Navy Department at the yard. The ship is the fifth of a series of similar vessels built at the yard. It was announced that employees' purchases of defense bonds had reached $300,000, double the quota set for the yard.

Veterans Press U. S. O. Charges—A resolution demanding an accounting of U. S. O. expenditures was adopted yesterday by the Suffolk County, Mass., Council, Veterans of Foreign Wars, meeting in Charlestown. A list of charges against the U. S. O. were drawn up later in an executive session, at which Chairman David M. Cleary presided. These were forwarded to Senator David I. Walsh and Representatives Thomas H. Eliot, Thomas A. Flaherty, and John W. McCormack with the request that the charges be presented before a Congressional investigating committee.

Scituate Beach Will Be Open—Recent land-taking by the United States Government in the south shore community of Scituate, Mass., has not affected the Humarock Beach section, Selectmen of the town have announced. This popular summer resort will operate as usual this year. Taken over by the Government for war purposes was the Fourth Cliff area, which added one fifth of a mile to the present military area.

St. Nazaire Destroyer Maine Built—The destroyer Campbelltown, which the British said they used as a giant time-bomb to blast the dock gate of the Nazi submarine base at St. Nazaire, France, was built by the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine. A four-stacker of the 1919 vintage, the destroyer was formerly known as the U. S. S. Buchanan.

Camp Edwards Training Program Speeds Up

Camp Edwards Public Relations Office

Efficient Footwork Aids Soldiers in Spring Maneuvers

With the coming of spring the training program at Camp Edwards, Mass., has moved into high gear. Here members of the 101st Combat Engineer Battalion advance at five-yard intervals across a speedily constructed footbridge over Osborne Pond. The intervals between men are to avoid casualties "under fire" as they move to establish a bridgehead on the opposite bank. Engineers of Company A built the bridge, which is 365 feet long, in 13 minutes. This is one of the best marks turned in by the unit.

Allied Position Is Viewed As Improving in Pacific

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 30—Measured confidence in the ability of America and its allies to hold Australia against the worst that Japan can throw against it is growing in the War and Navy Departments here as developments of the past several weeks indicate a distinct improvement in the United Nations position.

A steady flow of reinforcements from the United States and a rapid reorganization of Allied land, air, and sea power in Australia have given the forces under Gen. Douglas MacArthur a backlog of offensive and defensive might which has hitherto been lacking in other sectors of the southwestern Pacific front, it is believed.

Reasons for Optimism

Among the reasons for a more optimistic outlook in Washington are:

1. The failure of the Japanese to win aerial superiority over Northern Australia and Southern New Guinea despite an obvious attempt to do so.

2. The really sizeable reinforcements of men and matériel which have crossed and are crossing the Pacific from the United States.

3. Apparent Japanese hesitation as shown in no noticeable effort by the enemy to assemble the invasion fleet necessary for a conquest of the Australian continent.

4. The failure of the Japanese either to advance down Bataan Peninsula or to inflict serious damage upon the fortified island of Corregidor, which effectively seals Manila Bay.

5. The unassessed influence upon Japanese plans of the successful American naval and air raid upon Wake and Marcus Islands, the latter lying less than 1,000 miles from Tokyo.

Unity in Southern Pacific

In addition, war officials here stress the 100 per cent unity with which the Australian and New Zealand populations are devoting themselves to the single task of preparing for invasion. This unity has resulted in material and psychological preparedness which was lacking in Malaya, Burma, and Java.

Although it is now three full weeks since the capture of Java, the Japanese have made no major move southward, other than to attempt what now appears to be a not particularly successful advance up the Markham River valley in New Guinea. Despite earlier Axis reports, there is no evidence that the Japanese have yet succeeded in crossing the mountain range which separates New Guinea from Papua, whose leading city is much-bombed Port Moresby.

The three weeks which have elapsed since the fall of Java have permitted the arrival of new American reinforcements in Australia and have also enabled the Allies to move aerial reinforcements to Northern Australia, from which they have heavily bombed Japanese installation on New Guinea and Timor Island.

Air Power Grows

The American-Australian air force has now definitely proved its ability to strike at Japanese troop and ship concentrations on the island north and east of Australia and to give Japanese raiders against Port Darwin and Port Moresby such opposition that their bombing of these ports has lost most of its former effectiveness, it is thought here.

Heretofore the Japanese have not attempted large-scale invasions until they had first established air superiority. The fact that such superiority is now lacking in the skies above Australia and may well be difficult if not impossible to attain is seen here as one explanation as to why the enemy has not yet moved against this all-important United Nations outpost.

Although War Department officials here do not entirely subscribe to recent optimistic statements from Australia that the Japanese are losing the initiative, they admit that there is increasing evidence that the enemy is now hesitating over his next move in the Southwest Pacific. This hesitation, it is felt, may have been increased by the successful American raid against Marcus Island—a raid which indicated that the United States Navy's surface and air units will become increasingly bold and far-ranging.

American Reinforcements

Although there has been no official statements on American reinforcements to Australia since the first announcement that thousands of air and ground troops had arrived from this country, it is known here that troops and materiél have been and are flowing in a steady stream by way of the Southern Pacific supply line.

One indication that a very large number of troops must have already gone to Australia is seen in the announcement that many of the units so far landed in that country are miscellaneous service troops for maintenance, construction and supply work. It is thought that, if only a few troops had managed to get across, they would have been combat troops for immediate front-line defense duty.

The continued Japanese failure to advance upon Bataan Peninsula, despite the overwhelming enemy superiority in man power and equipment of all types, leads military men here to wonder if the Japanese delay in attacking Australia may not stem in part from apprehension over leaving this strongly resisting enemy pocket deep within their lines.

The conspicuous lack of Japanese aerial and land success in the Philippines during the past two months is also helping convince Washington that the Japanese are not adept at on-the-spot military improvization once their successful movement is checked.

Supreme Court Upholds Texas Picketing Curb

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—The Supreme Court divided 5 to 4 today to uphold a Texas State law which restricted picketing to the area of the industry within which a labor dispute arises.

In another labor decision, the Court ruled 8 to 1 in favor of a National Labor Relations Board contention that the National Labor Relations Act prohibits a company and a union from entering into a closed shop contract if the union had been assisted by any "unfair labor practices" by the company.

Associate Justice Stanley F. Reed delivered this decision, applying to a closed shop agreement between the Electric Vacuum Cleaner Company, Inc., of Cleveland, Ohio, and five American Federation of Labor affiliates.

In the Texas case, Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter spoke for the majority in ruling that two labor unions had no right to picket a Houston cafe in order to present to the public contentions that the owner had granted a contract for construction a mile distant to a person asserted to be unfair to the unions. Mr. Justice Frankfurter said the picketing constituted a violation of the Texas anti-trust law.

Picketing Rights

"Recognition of peaceful picketing as an exercise of free speech," Mr. Justice Frankfurter asserted, "does not imply that the states must be without power to confine the sphere of communication to that directly related to the dispute.

"Restriction of picketing to the area of the industry within which a labor dispute arises leaves open to the disputants other traditional modes of communication.

"To deny to the states the power to draw this line is to write into the Constitution the notion that every instance of peaceful picketing—anywhere and under any circumstances—is necessarily a phase of the controversy which provoked the picketing."

Associate Justices Hugo L. Black, William O. Douglas, Frank Murphy and Reed dissented on the ground that restriction of the picketing by Texas violated constitional guarantees of free speech. Mr. Justice Black contended that the information which the picketers sought to give the public was information which they "were privileged to impart and the public was entitled to receive."

Roberts Dissents

Mr. Justice Reed's decision in the electric vacuum case, to which Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts dissented, said that "to permit employer interference prior to the execution of a closed shop contract, as soon as a bare majority of employees had properly selected their representatives, would go far to restore the type of company-union co-ordination in labor matters which the (Wagner) act forbids."

The Labor Board had contended that the company aided the Federation affiliates in opposition to an attempt to organize a local of the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Methods employed, the Labor Board said, to compel employees to join the Federation affiliates and to "forego the united" included discharges, threats of discharge and a lock-out. Subsequently, the board added, the company entered into the "full closed shop" agreement in 1937 with the federation affiliates.

The company then refused to reinstate 24 employees. Re-employment was directed by the board.

In its brief, the company called the litigation "a controversy between rival unions, C. I. O. seeking to organize a plant under contract with A. F. of L. affiliates." The company said it was "the innocent victim of circumstances."

In another labor case the Court held, 8 to 0, that a labor organization had the right to picket two peddlers of bakery products in New York City in an effort to induce them to employ a union relief driver on Sunday instead of working seven days a week themselves.

Citizenship Ban

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—The Supreme Court upheld by a 4 to 4 vote today a circuit court decision which denied American Citizenship to an alien pauper on the ground that he had long been indifferent to becoming a citizen and had sought naturalization in order to qualify for a pension.

The alien, Louis Weber of Los Angeles, was said to have come to the United States from Poland in 1905 at the age of 34 and to have applied for naturalization in 1939.

No Rubber—But 'Springy'

Associated Press

Something New in 1942 Tires

William Cuniff, Kansas City plasterer, offers this solution to the tire problem. It consists of a wheel made of sections of old automobile springs set at an angle between hub and rim. The spring ends at the rim slide into slots.

House Limits Wartime Profits In $18,301,961,345 Army Bill

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—After sharp debate over the Nation's war production effort, the House March 28 passed an $18,301,961,345 Army appropriation containing a provision to limit war profits on contracts paid for from the appropriation.

Sponsored by Representative Francis Case (R) of South Dakota, the profits limitation was accepted by a standing vote of 70 to 8 without debate, a few minutes before the bill was passed by a voice vote.

Mr. Case said the amendment would mean that "net profits" on contracts, probably after taxes had been computed, would be limited to 6 per cent, but there was uncertainty among other members over operation of the limitation.

Representative Clarence Cannon (D) of Missouri, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, told reporters that "while the objective is splendid, the amendment is absolutely unworkable" and would have to be revised in the Senate.

The amendment said this:

"No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to pay that portion of a contract for construction of any character and/or procurement of material and supplies for either the military or naval establishments designated as 'final payment' to any contractor who fails to file with the procuring agency a certificate of costs and an agreement for renegotiation of contract and reimbursement of profits in excess of 6 per cent."

The bill would provide funds for 31,070 new warplanes and scores of other combat equipment and supplies. All but about $1,000,000,000 will be spent for the Army, with the Air Corps taking half of the sum for planes and corollary supplies and parts as another step in President Roosevelt's announced goal of 60,000 planes this year and 125,000 in 1943.

Presenting the measure to the House, Mr. Cannon spoke of "amazing increases" in tank production and an output of planes which he said "borders on the miraculous."

He called on the country to realize that "we can't beat the enemy in three days" and that tremendous strides already had been made. Many inaccurate reports, he said, had been circulated over the country which he said had created a feeling of "abysmal stupidity" and "fumbling inefficiency."

But some Republican members said they could not go as far as Cannon in reporting progress, Representative J. William Ditter (R) of Pennsylvania asserting flatly that "I am not in hearty accord with the blanket whitewash."

"Let's give up fooling the American people by an optimism that may prove disastrous for our own security," he said.

Representative John Taber (R), of New York, ranking Republican committeeman, told the House that "production is better than it was but I wish that production was double what it is today."

He said he wished that the nation could have the co-operation of industry and labor, as well as of President Roosevelt and the Congress "so that we won't have to hang our heads."

"I think," he said, that there is a feeling that there should be better co-operation on the part of those in authority and the President himself in the defense program," Mr. Tabor said.

There are those, he added, who believe that "the retention of Madame Perkins (Secretary of Labor) is against the interest of national defense" and that some activities of the National Labor Relations Board and of the Wage-Hour Administration should be revised.

The House, after passage of the appropriation measure, began a two-week informal recess.

Wallace Resentment May Affect Dies Fund

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 30—The controversy in the House over the continuation of the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities is likely to be revived in the new clash between Representative Martin Dies (D.), of Texas, its chairman and Vice-President Wallace.

Although the House voted overwhelmingly to continue the Dies Committee, it has not yet decided how much money to give the inquiry. Mr. Dies seeks $100,000.

Mr. Dies started the row by sending Mr. Wallace, who is Chairman of the Board of Economic Warfare, a letter charging that 35 officials of the Board had Communist Front affiliations. One of them in 1931, he charged, also advocated nudism as a way of life in America. Mr. Dies made his letter public.

In reply, Mr. Wallace charged that such statements from Mr. Dies and "others of his kind with an intense itch for publicity" were intended to raise "doubt and anger" in the public mind which "might as well come from statements of Goebbels himself."

Smear, Replies Dies

Mr. Wallace added:

"As a matter of fact, the effect on our morale would be less dangerous if Mr. Dies were on the Hitler pay roll."

Answering from his home in Jasper, Texas, Mr. Dies today declared he would "not be silenced by any attempt to impugn my motives. Mr. Wallace accuses me of smearing, yet he attempts to smear me by impugning my patriotism."

Mr. Dies, like most other members of the House, are away from Washington on an unlisted two weeks' spring vacation. There will be shadow meetings of the House every day for a fortnight, at which no business will be done, and so, while Congress remains technically in session, actually Mr. Dies and other members are able to enjoy a rest period. Leaders have assured members no major roll call will be held during the fortnight.

Mr. Dies did not name all the 35 alleged "Reds." He has frequently charged that Mr. Roosevelt is filling Government places with Communists. He made the charge against Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, but Congress did not pay much attention to it. On the other hand, an attack by Mr. Dies recently precipitated the resignation of the poet, Malcolm Cowley, one of the editors of the New Republic who had been employed by the Office of Facts and Figures.

Mr. Dies charged that Maurice Parmelee, $5,600-a-year Chief Economist of the Board of Economic Welfare, is a champion of nudism. He is author of a 300-page book, "Nudism in Modern Life," which brought a test case in the courts and received a ruling in the Circuit Court of Appeals that it did not have to be confiscated or destroyed.

Defending Mr. Parmelee, Mr. Wallace said he had been "employed because of responsible work which he did in London on blockade control" for the Government in the World War, and defended his record as a sociologist. Mr. Wallace asserted Mr. Dies had "twisted a few isolated facts" which "in calmer times . . . would make him the laughing stock of the country."

Names Eight Others

Mr. Dies also listed by name eight other alleged Reds employed by the BEW, all connected in some way with the American League for Peace and Democracy which Dies charges is Communist dominated.

They are:

G. Hartley Gratten, economist analyst at $5,600 a year, who, according to Mr. Dies, "wrote an article for Fight Magazine which was the official publication of the American League for Peace and Democracy."

T. A. Bisson, principal economic analyst at $5,600 a year, said by Mr. Dies to have been a "sponsor" of the league.

Kendall Foss, principal analyst at $5,600, said to be a former league member.

Sigmund Timberg, principal analyst at $5,600, also called a former league member.

David Vaughn, head administrative officer of the Board, at $6,500, described as a "sponsor" of the league.

Abe M. Draisner, assistant intelligence analyst at $2,600, who, Mr. Dies said, "was a member" of the league.

Eugene Staley, consultant, described as "a sponsor of the China Aid Council of the American League for Peace and Democracy."

Nathaniel Weyl, senior economic analyst at $4,600, who the letter said, "was a member of the National Committee of the Communist-controlled Student Congress Against War, which was in turn one of the forerunners of the American League for Peace and Democracy."

Japanese Undersea Tunnel Links Two Island Ports

TOKYO. From Japanese Radiocasts. March 30 (AP)—The Shimonoseki-Moji undersea tunnel linking the main Japanese island of Honshu with Kyushu, was opened March 27 when an electric train made a trial run through it.

Postum
CONTAINS NO CAFFEIN
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Reich Food Riots Reported

MOSCOW, March 30 (AP)—Disturbances in which German women shouted for bread for their children and Storm Troopers fired on the demonstrators followed upon Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels' announcement last week of reduced rations in the Reich, Tass agency reported today.

"Outbreaks took place in Cologne, Chemnitz and Düsseldorf," the official Russian news agency said.

"In Hamburg and other towns, workers protested collectively against the reductions. Spontaneous women's demonstrations gathered in front of Nazi Party headquarters.

"Police were unable to disperse the crowds. Storm Troopers opened fire on the women and the demonstrators were scattered."

[Herr Goebbels, in an article published by the weekly newspaper Das Reich told the Germans that if the new food restrictions, which he admitted "cut deeply into the life of every German," had not been made there "would have been serious food difficulties in six months."]

'Black Markets'

JERUSALEM, March 30 (AP)—Smugglers within the German Army are selling Nazi military stores by the truckload at "black markets" of Occupied Poland and severe punishment has failed to stamp out the practice, Polish authorities in refuge here report.

They said the average price for a truckload of clothing and other commodities was 6,000 zlotys. (The zloty was worth 19 cents by pre-war standards, but now is based on the Reichsmark and is not quoted in foreign exchange.)

Specific operations were mentioned at Lublin and Meicho.

Poles here said the Germans were having great difficulty keeping Polish industrial plants in operation because of shortages of both raw materials and workers.

Food for Greece

BERLIN, from German radiocasts, March 30 (AP)—Dispatches from Lisbon reported that the 5,548-ton Greek freighter Master Elias Kulukundis had arrived from the United States en route with a cargo of food for distribution in Greece by the Red Cross.

Hats

BERLIN. From German Radiocasts. March 30 (AP)—Beginning April 30, Italians will be able to buy hats, ties and gloves only on coupons, the German Radio announced in a Rome dispatch last night.

Italians already have coupon cards with 24 coupons on them, but the use of only four had been designated. These were for the purchase of thread for sewing.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, March 30 (AP)—Recommendations for immediate action by authorities to maintain the supply of imported foodstuffs to Caribbean colonies were made here by the British-American Caribbean Commission after a three-day meeting.

Full Penalty

VICHY, Unoccupied France, March 30 (AP)—Capital penalties for forging food ration tickets and establishment of special control over Jewish life has been ordered by the German military commander for Belgium and Northern France at Brussels.

Decrees published in the newspaper Le Moniteur of Brussels disclosed that "black market" operations in rationed supplies and forging or use of forged ration tickets would henceforth be punishable by execution.

Jews will be forced to join a new "Association of Jews in Belgium" and will be required to file a detailed statement of their financial position from which yearly "contributions" will be computed.

In case of emigration, after obtaining approval from German authorities, Jews possessing more than 10,000 Belgian francs will be assessed an "extraordinary" amount for the privilege.

Ulio Rates CCC 'Very Valuable

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—Abolition of the Civilian Conservation Corps was opposed today by Maj. Gen. James A. Ulio, Adjutant General of the Army, who said CCC workers were "very valuable" in releasing soldiers from nonmilitary duties.

General Ulio, appearing before a Senate Committee considering the McKellar bill to dissolve the CCC and the National Youth Administration, declared the CCC men were used to build, maintain, and repair military facilities throughout the country.

They not only were useful for these purposes, he said, but the training and discipline they received made them better material for the Army. He said 2,069 CCC men had enlisted or been inducted into the Army since Dec. 10.

General Ulio testified that 102 CCC companies had been allocated to military reservations, that 87 of these were active, and that 74 more had been requested. Among other things, he said, they build narrow gauge railroads, bridges, truck trails, firing ranges, set up telephone and power lines, and grade airplane landing fields.

Heaviest Snowfall in 20 Years Snarls Capital Traffic, Fells Trees

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—The heaviest snowfall in Washington's records for almost two decades crippled the Capital's traffic yesterday and felled thousands of trees lining its streets.

Officially, the Weather Bureau recorded an eight-inch fall in downtown areas but bureau representatives said they had been informed that in some of the outskirts the snow was from 15 to 18 inches deep.

All roads into heavily wooded Rock Creek Park were closed because of crashing trees. The snow, too, brought active duty for the auxiliary police force recruited by the Civilian Defense Agency. Its members were called upon to aid in protecting motorists against hazards of falling trees, branches, and power lines.

The destruction of trees was described by William T. Xanter, Superintendent of the City Refuse Department, as the greatest at any one time in the city's history.

Snow removal crews totaling 2,200 men worked with 120 plows put into service by the city. Additional hundreds were used by transit companies.

Power lines collapsed in many sections of Washington, shutting off light and heat in many homes.

The snow continued through most of the day, but in mid-evening hours the fall had halted and snow-removal crews believed they had gained control of the pile-up.

In many ways the fall of heavy, wet, clinging snow that froze into heavy tubes of ice on overhead wires and on limbs of trees was similar to the storm which brought Washington's major disaster.

That was in January, 1922, when snow piled 26 inches deep over most of the city. The weight of the heavy blanket caused a collapse of the roof of the old Knickerbocker Theater, and more than 100 fatalities resulted.

LOGISTICS

Strategy is the planning of warfare.

Tactics is the execution of those plans.

Logistics, the third branch of military science, is the supplying of everything necessary to strategy and tactics—in the right amount, at the right place, at the right time.

Now, in *total* war, we must apply the science of Logistics to all of our activities as a nation—civilian as well as military. WE-ALL are part of the Victory Program.

Our supply lines are literally life lines of the United Nations. Man-power *and* munition-power are the controlling factors.

Today, Logistics dictates strategy—determines tactics.

Congress has appropriated billions of dollars *but it cannot appropriate one single second of time.*

Time favors those who appreciate it as the priceless commodity it now is.

In war, when we save time we save lives—and we make our individual contribution to Victory.

DEPARTMENT OF LOGISTICS
INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Arlington Clergyman Finds Much Right With Social Forces

A great deal is right with youth, with marriage, with education, with the church, and with America, in the opinion of the Rev. John Nicol Mark, Minister of the First Congregational Parish in Arlington, (Unitarian), who was the guest speaker at this morning's meeting of the Massachusetts Committee on Social Service of the General Alliance of Unitarian and Other Liberal Christian Women. The occasion was the annual meeting of the service committee and was held at the American Unitarian Association, 25 Beacon Street, Boston, with Mrs. Robert Cody of Milton, the chairman, presiding.

Mr. Mark's subject was "What Is Right With the World?" "People who work with youth," he declared, "have a great faith and confidence in this generation, finding it healthy, wholesome, and diligent."

As for marriage, he remarked that in his many years of experience with his own parish, he had known of but one divorce, whereas, he said, "I know dozens of fine homes where marriage is a success." He deplored the emphasis that has been given in conversations, in the newspapers, and elsewhere to all the things that are wrong with marriage, while very little is ever said about the successful marriages.

He called for "a reasonable optimism" in our judgment of the church. No longer, he believes, can it be said of churches in America, as it was in World War I, that, in the words of Karl Marx, "religion is the opium of the people." The Rev. Mr. Mark protested that the church has been consistent and has stood by its principles, in that it has all along condemned war as an evil and in each of its congresses and conferences has publicly urged world leaders to arbitrate and not resort to fighting. "The church," he said, "is being strong and fearless, bringing hope and courage to its people individually, and earning their respect far more than it did in the first World War."

The reasonable optimist he defined as "the person who looks at the facts of life and at the same time is conscious of the great spiritual resources within his own soul." The foolish optimist, he said, is the person who refuses to face the facts and imagines he can stop the downpour by merely sitting upon the barometer. On the other hand, he described a pessimist as a man who, having the choice of one of two evils, chooses both.

The Rev. Mr. Mark was born in Glasgow, Scotland. He came to America as a young boy and received his education at Tufts College and the Crane Theological School where he obtained the degree of Bachelor of Divinity in 1916. He has served as a chaplain in the United States Navy and has held pastorates in Uxbridge, Mendon, and Fall River, Massachusetts.

Assisting Mrs. Cody on her committee were Mrs. Raymond S. Wilkins of Winchester, secretary, and Mrs. Henry F. Marden of Wollaston, treasurer.

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Robert Cody

Chairman of Massachusetts Committee on Social Service of the General Alliance of Unitarian and Other Liberal Christian Women.

The Rev. John Nicol Mark

Chief speaker at the meeting of the committee, which was held this morning at the American Unitarian Association headquarters.

Tech Woman Is Awarded A Fellowship

Dr. Edna Scofield, meteorologist and geographer, now working at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is one of the 12 women scholars announced for fellowship awards by the American Association of University Women. The 12 fellowships, totaling $18,000, will provide funds to the recipients to continue research in their respective fields for another year.

Dr. Scofield will continue her work on five-day, one-month, one-season and one-year weather forecasts, developments in this field being of great importance now to the military services as well as to commercial aviation and agriculture. The project on which she is working is under the direction of Dr. H. C. Willett.

Other awards of particular interest to New England include one to Miss Helen Joan Fitch, instructor in the Economics Department of Smith College, who will evaluate the historical importance of the smaller woolen enterprises of western Massachusetts, using especially the company records of the 130-year-old Agawam Company of Agawam. Miss Fitch is a native of Manchester, Massachusetts, and is at present a resident of Boston.

In the field of astrophysics, Pearl June Rubenstein, of Roxbury, will make a comparative study of molecular lines in the spectra of three stars—a dwarf, a giant and and super-giant. This work, involving highly specialized techniques in photography, photometry and microphotometry, is considered by astronomers of great importance. She will do her work at the Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago at Williams Bay, Wis.

Elizabeth F. Colson, a former Radcliffe graduate student, will continue her anthoropological studies with the Makah Indians of Neah Bay, Washington. Miss Colson, who was graduated summa cum laude from the University of Minnesota, in 1938, completed the usual four years' work there in three years with an all-A record while working two hours a day on a National Youth Administration scholarship. She is a native of Minnesota.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, March 31

12:45 p. m. WMEX 1510kc

By a Staff Photographer

Part of 20,000 Easter Blooms

Sniffing these beautiful lilies at Ruane's greenhouse in Newton is John Edwards Tyler of Newton Center. These lilies are part of the 3,000 plants—about 20,000 blooms—on public display all this week at the greenhouse. Since the turn of the century, it is said, practically 98 per cent of the lilies sold in America at Eastertime have come from the Island of Formosa. This year, with trade between Japan and the United States cut off, only American and Bermuda-grown lilies are available, and Greater Boston florists report their quotas cut by at least two-thirds. The lilies are grown with some success in Florida and in the Puget Sound area around Washington and Oregon, but it is believed it will be another 10 or 12 years before American production will equal former Japanese shipments.

Vacation Time May Be Winter At Wellesley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 30—Possibility of a revised schedule at Wellesley College, with the students continuing their work throughout the summer and taking their vacations during the winter, loomed today as the result of a statement issued by Dr. Mildred H. McAfee, President.

"Because of the threatened shortage of oil, Wellesley College is considering a revision of schedule which would place the long vacation in winter instead of summer. The plan is one way in which a college for women might facilitate the war effort by freeing oil for more immediate defense industries.

"On the other hand," Dr. McAfee said, "if we find after complete investigation of all resources that such a revision threatens the validity of our educational program, it will be no contribution to the war effort."

Dr. McAfee pointed out that European universities and several American colleges have used a winter field-work period successfully. Studies are being made of the possibility of supplementing the college year at Wellesley by vocational and avocational opportunities during the three months' recess.

"No definite action," said Dr. McAfee, "will be taken until the latter part of April."

Wood-Cutting 'Bees' Thing Now in N. H.

DURHAM, N. H., March 30 (AP)—At the newest country party you don't cut a rug—you cut a tree.

New Hampshire towns now are organizing "wood-cutting bees" in a drive to build higher woodpiles to aid the nation's fuel conservation.

The "bees" are planned for church, school and neighborhood groups. Wood-Fuel Supply Chairman Kenneth E. Barraclough said in reporting that at present cutting for next year "is sharply below what will be needed."

Clubs Slate Mrs. H. F. French For State Federation Head

Mrs. Herbert F. French, Braintree, will succeed Mrs. David A. Westcott, Dorchester, as President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs next year. According to an announcement just made by the Federation's Nominating Committee, Mrs. French is uncontested candidate for election to that office at the annual convention at Swampscott in May. She is now First Vice-President of the Federation.

Other nominations for the 1942-43 season include Mrs. Edward T. Broadhurst, Springfield, First Vice-President; Mrs. Edwin Troland, Malden, Second Vice-President; and Mrs. Harvey E. Greenwood, Clinton, Third Vice-President. These three nominations represent advancement in office for each nominee.

A new name in the list of next year's officers is that of Mrs. A. Chesley York of Medford, who has been nominated Fourth Vice-President. She is now President of the Massachusetts Society, Daughters of Vermont.

Mrs. Ralph G. Swain, Brockton, will be Recording Secretary next year; Mrs. George E. Wilson, Melrose, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Raymond Merrill, Winchester, Treasurer; and Miss Mildred Colburn, Lynn, Clerk.

Directors of the 15 Massachusetts Districts will be as follows:

First, Mrs. Fred H. Graham, Bass River, Cape Cod; Second, Mrs. Francis B. Cushing, Hingham, succeeding Mrs. Harry M. Harmon, Braintree; Third, Mrs. Burton P. Jenkins, Assonet; Fourth, Mrs. F. Allen Burt, Brookline, succeeding Mrs. Fletcher P. Osgood, Dorchester; Fifth, Mrs. Herbert G. Austin, Dedham, succeeding Mrs. Robert M. Hill, Milton; Sixth, Mrs. Howard T. Spaulding, Watertown, succeeding Mrs. Crosby B. Thompson, Hyde Park; Seventh, Mrs. Charles C. Kilster, Somerville, succeeding Mrs. Fred Winslow Fisher, Winthrop; Eighth, Mrs. Robert Johnson, Woburn; Ninth, Mrs. Lyman H. Haggerty, Ipswich; Tenth, Mrs. Edward H. Averill, Amesbury; Eleventh, Mrs. Walter E. Boyd, Hudson; Twelfth, Mrs. Paul C. Grant, Jr., Hopedale, succeeding Mrs. James Dunlop, Auburndale; Thirteenth, Mrs. Albert Farnsworth, Worcester, succeeding Mrs. Lewis C. Stevens, Worcester; Fourteenth, Mrs. Edward J. Hickox, Springfield; and Fifteenth, Mrs. Frank D. Rugg, Greenfield, succeeding Mrs. Guy W. Downer, Shelburne Falls.

Delphian Groups Join Tomorrow For Discussion

Fifteen Delphian chapters from Boston and neighboring towns will join in a Delphian discussion at the University Club, Trinity Place, Boston, at 11:30 a. m. tomorrow.

Dr. Warren Seavey, Bussy Professor at Harvard Law School, will be the chief speaker of the afternoon session, on the topic "Woman's Position in a War-Torn World." Mrs. Loretta Whalen, soprano, will sing a group of songs accompanied by Mrs. Helen Hager at the piano.

The chapters co-operating include those from Boston, Fitchburg, Arlington, Lexington, Brookline, West Roxbury, Newtonville, West Newton, Newton Highlands, Wellesley, Quincy, Melrose, Wakefield, and Needham.

The program Chairman for the day is Mrs. F. Allen Burt of Brookline. She is being assisted by Mrs. Americo Chaves of Arlington, Mrs. Malcolm Green of Newton, Mrs. Clifford H. Atwood of West Roxbury, Mrs. John E. Griesheimer of Lexington, and Mrs. Arthur W. Collins of Melrose, President of the Boston Delphian Council.

Season's Final Women's Institute Meets Thursday

The Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs will hold its final Club Institute of the season Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock in the Young Women's Christian Association, 140 Clarendon Street, Boston, with Mrs. Kirby Webster presiding.

Basil Matthews, a professor in Boston University's School of Theology and an authority on world relations, will be the chief speaker, his subject, "Women's Part in World Reconstruction." He will be introduced by Mrs. Edgar Tregoning, defense Chairman.

Mrs. David A. Westcott, State President, will disclose the plans that have been made for the spring convention at Swampscott, May 18, 19, and 20.

Miss Harriet Robeson, Chairman of the Volunteer Special Service of the Red Cross will be one of the guest speakers, as will also Maj. Margaret McSweeney of the Women's Civilian Defense Corps.

Federation speakers will include Mrs. Hilda Winslow Patrick, Chairman of the Health Education Department; Mrs. Israel H. Oakman, Jr., Chairman of Mothercraft; Mrs. Warren M. Dewing, a member of the press division; Mrs. Hester Cross Triggs, Vice-Chairman of Drama; Mrs. Frederic Cownfield of the literature division; and Mrs. Raymond Calpin, parliamentarian. A member of the War Relief Committee will also speak, and there will be the usual question and answer period.

All-Day Festival of Music In Hub by Clubwomen April 8

An all-day Festival of Music will be held at the Copley-Plaza on Wednesday, April 8, under the auspices of the Division of Music of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Beginning at 10:30 a. m., the program will include songs by the Federation's Choral Society. Tauno Hannikainen, Finnish conductor and 'cellist, will play a group of 'cello numbers. There will be songs also by the Vox Celeste Ensemble, directed by Earl Weidner. The Boston University Choral Art Society, founded and directed by Dr. H. Augustine Smith, will also sing. Peggy Stuart, composer-pianist, will play some of her own compositions, and Helen Bedford, harpist, will play selections.

Guest speakers will include Elizabeth Mitchell, author of "Music with a Feather Duster"; Irving Schwerke, critic, musician, and lecturer, and Stanley Chapple, English conductor and lecturer.

Mrs. Earl Weidner, Chairman of the Federation's Music Department, will preside, and messages of greeting will be given by Mrs. David A. Westcott, Federation President, Mrs. Benjamin D. Miller, committee adviser, and Mrs. Crosby B. Thompson, Sixth District Director.

Sheppard Bill to Be Topic At Newton W.C.T.U. Units

The Newton and West Newton branches of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will join in a round-table discussion of Senate Bill 860, at the Newton Y. M. C. A., April 6, at 7:45 p. m.

This is the Sheppard Bill which would permit Army officers to bar the sale of liquor in and near Army camps and naval bases.

Mothers and other relatives of soldiers are invited to attend the discussion.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower news radiocast by record.

Today's FM Programs

W67B Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News.
3:08 p. m.—Viennese Concert Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—"Two Men and a Girl."
3:45 p. m.—"Southernaires" quartet.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—Studio program.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
7:15 p. m.—"Gypsy Serenade."
7:30 p. m.—News Commentators.
7:45 p.m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—"Music You Want."
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—Organist and Trio.
3:45 p. m.—"King Bard Presents."
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Pan-American.
5:00 p. m.—"Danzant"; Popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Walter Kidder, baritone.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—The Selective Service System.
8:30 p. m.—"Music for America"; Morton Gould's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:15 p. m.—Siegfried Wagener.
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Concert Album.
10:30 p. m.—Lt. Col. M. W. Reed, Talk.
10:45 p. m.—Griff Williams' Orch.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Musical Album.

Westinghouse

Station WBZ announces the opening *today* of its *new*

Frequency Modulation Station

W67B

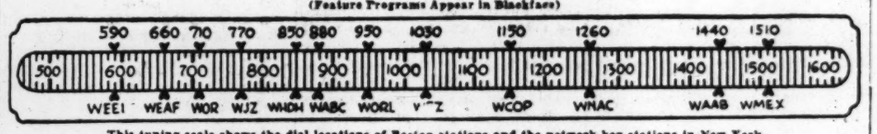
BOSTON

This 10,000-watt Westinghouse *FM* Station—New England's Newest—will broadcast this afternoon the first of its daily programs from 3 P. M. to 9 P. M. on a frequency of 46.7 megacycles (67 on your FM dial). It will bring you the full tonal range, free from natural static, and free from interference. You are cordially invited to tune in.

WESTINGHOUSE RADIO STATIONS Inc

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Orphans of Divorce";	"Against the Storm";	"Mutual Goes Calling";	Dance Matinee
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk..	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling";	Dance Matinee
3:30 News; Snapshots	E. Le Marr, organ	"Pepper Young's Family"	Lester Huff, organ; trio.	Dance Matinee
3:45 Musical Camera	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	"King Bard Presents"	Dance Matinee
4:00 Preview	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife"	Governor Saltonstall	Dance Matinee
4:15 "Family Front"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama.	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
4:30 "Swing Time"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
4:45 Press News; Talk	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	Dance Matinee
5:00 Accent on Music	"Singing Cowboy"	"When a Girl Marries"	Children's program	Dance Matinee
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	"Dramatic Serial"	Dance Matinee
5:30 Dance Music	South American Way	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	Harper House; drama
5:45 Scattergood Baines	News; "Tropical Moods"	Musical Roundup	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	Five Star News
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"Blackout Information"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk	Town Crier; Defense
6:30 Frank Harper, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendesvous	Memory Lane	Sports program
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Ask the Children"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.; news	March to Victory
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Ask the Children"	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"; news	"PM" Reporter; News
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	"Cavalcade of America";	Dance Orchestra	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	Dance Band
7:45 serial drama	historical drama	Walter Kidder, songs	Boake Carter, news	Lanny Ross, songs
8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	James Melton; Francia	"Rising Up the News"	State House Topics
8:15 "Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	White; orchestra	Selective Service System	Round Table; Evacuation
8:30 "Gay Nineties Revue";	"True or False"; quiz	Richard Crooks; Alfred	"Music for America";	WMEX Drama; Essays in
8:45 Elmer Davis	"True or False"; quiz	Wallenstein's Orchestra	tenor; M. Gould's Orch	Drama
9:00 Radio Theater;	"At Midnight on the 31st	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Gabriel Heatter, news.	"Pages From the Classical
9:15 'I Wanted Wings,'	of March"; drama	program	News Service	Album"
9:30 with original	Frontline Headlines	Music Educators' Nat.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Classical Album
9:45 screen cast	John Kirby's Orchestra	Conf.; Pan-Am. progr'm	"Miss Meade's Children"	Classical Album
10:00 Freddy Martin's Or.	"Merry-Go-Round"	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:16 Freddy Martin's Or.	"Merry-Go-Round"	vocalists; chorus	Passover Program	Dance orchestra
10:30 Lt. Col. M. W. Reed	Lt. Col. M. W. Reed	Lt. Col. M. W. Reed	Lt. Col. M. W. Reed	Lt. Col. M. W. Reed
10:45 News; Sports	A to Z in Novelty; Talk	Griff Williams' Orch.	Siegfried Wagener	Dance orchestra
11:00 News Analyist	News; Music	News Service	Sports program	Dance orchestra
11:15 Weather; Master	Music You Want	Local news; Music	Sports program	Dance orchestra
11:30 Works of Music; or	Music You Want	"Down Memory Lane";	Sports program	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Music You Want	C. Dant's Orch.; songs	Sports program	Music; News

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Musical Clock; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; News	Reveille Roundup	Songs; "Fiesta"	News Service	
7:45 News; War Summary	News	Musical Clock	"At the Console"	
8:00 News of the World	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie; News	"Morning Watch"; talks	"Post Exchange"
8:30 Carl Moore's Variety	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45 Show; News	Toast; music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Al Perry's Surf Riders
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; Recordings	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 School of the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:45 "Harvey & Dell"; sk.	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup"	Dramatisation	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
10:00 Valiant Lady	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bess Johnson"	"N. E. Cupboard"	Studio talk
10:15 Dramatic sketch	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Australian News; record.	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"	Musical program	"Help Mate"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Food Fair	"String Time"	"Road of Life"	Studio speaker	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	News commentator	Peluso's Rhumba Band
11:15 "Man I Married"	Church in the Wildwood	"Right to Happiness"	"Across the Footlights"	Organ; guest
11:30 Bright Horizons; sk.	Two Men and a Girl	"The Bartons"; sketch	Melody Strings	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Music; Talk; K. Ivers	"David Harum"; sketch	Choir Loft	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15 Big Sister; sketch	"Judy and Jane"	"Kaleidoscope"; music	The Answer Man	The Town Crier
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	Agriculture parm	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; Washington news;	Serenade in Tangotime	Italian Melodies	Monitor Views the News
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	"Baukhage Talking"	News Service	I'll Find My Way	Musical Mailbox
1:15 Serial drama	Gospel songs	"Musical Roundup"	"Music Styled for You"	Musical Mailbox
1:30 Vic and Sade; sk.	N. E. Agricultural News.	Marjorie Mills; house-	Songs by Elvira	David Allen, tenor
1:45 "Road of Life"	News	hold talk	Salute to South America	The Playgoer
2:00 Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster	"The Victory Program"
2:15 Serial drama	Victory Book Campaign	"Grimm's Daughter"	Colonial Network Orch.	"The Victory Program"
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Guiding Light"	School of the Air	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Rakov's Orchestra	Hymn Recital	School of the Air	Five Star News
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Dance Matinee
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Dance Matinee
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Conservatory of Music	Dance Matinee
3:45 Musical Camera	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Or.; W. Goodrich, con.	Dance Matinee
4:00 Musical Camera	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Colonial Network Orch.	Dance Matinee
4:15 Fed. Women's Clubs	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
4:30 Book Campaign	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news	Dance Matinee
5:00 Interview	J. Dalton, cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	News; Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Serial	Dance Matinee
5:30 "Sweet and Swing"	"Four of Us"; music	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Harper House"; drama
5:45 Scattergood Baines	News; "Tropical Moods"	"Musical Roundup"	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Voice of Broadway	"Blackout Information"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier; Talk
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	Memory Lane	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"; sports	PM Reporter, news
7:30 Helen Menken in	George Burns and Gracie	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Dinah Shore, songs
7:45 "Second Husband"	Allen; orch.; songs	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	Inter-Am. Student Forum
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Cugat Rhumba Revue	Ray Block's Orchestra;	"What's My Name"; quiz	"The Esquires"
8:15 Heir?"; drama	Cugat Rhumba Revue	vocalists; chorus	program	Electric Choir
8:30 Bob Burns; guests;	Milton Berle, Shirley	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	Andre Kostelanetz Music
8:45 drama; Elm. Davis	Ross; Bob Crosby's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"	"Romance in Music"
9:00 "Archie"; comedy;	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News	Variety Hour
9:15 solos; orchestra	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 Report to the Nation	NBC Symphony Orch.	Fibber McGee and	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:45 Report to the Nation	Leopold Stokowski, con.	Molly; guests	"Miss Meade's Children"	Variety Hour
10:00 Passover Program;	NBC Symphony Orch.	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	John B. Hughes, News.	Five Star News
10:15 speaker; choir	Leopold Stokowski, con.	soloists; orch.; guests.	Griff Williams' Orch.	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 Public Affairs	Sports program	Red Skelton; Ozzie Nel-	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
10:45 News; Sports	A-Z in Novelty; Defense.	son's Or.; songs; comedy	"Under Western Skies".	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Louis Prima's Orchestra	Dance orchestra
11:15 Rideout; Music	"Music You Want"	Local news; Music	Louis Prima's Orchestra	Dance orchestra
11:30 Master Works of	"Music You Want"	St. Louis Serenade; or-	Rudy Bundy's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45 Music; orchestra	"Music You Want"	chestra; vocalists	Rudy Bundy's Orch.	Day's End; News

Excerpts From Sermons of Greater Boston

Excerpts from sermons delivered at Greater Boston churches yesterday:

The Rt. Rev. James Hutchinson Cockburn, of Dunblane, Scotland, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul (Episcopal):

There was a great claim at one time that man had discovered so many secrets of the universe—could weigh the stars, compute distances in the heavens, harness unseen forces to serve his will, shorten the distances of oceans and so forth—that we did not need God's spiritual aid. But those who made these claims forgot that it was God who made this universe.

He is still making known His plans and His will to every part of the world, and these plans must be carried out. God is on the throne of the universe by his own decree.

In my country we have been talking much lately about our rights. But who gave us these rights in the first place? You people here long ago declared your Bill of Rights, but human rights mean more than that. Even Hitler talks about rights and justice for the German people, but the rights of justice are often based on shifting sands. They are sometimes not the same today as yesterday.

Liberty goes farther back than the state. It goes back to God and the fundamental truth that God is Lord of heaven and earth, and it must be recognized that He rules and reigns even in a distracted world.

The Rev. Dana McLean Greeley, at the Arlington Street Church (Unitarian):

The true church must meet the whole need of man. It must satisfy him intellectually, inspire and impel him emotionally toward the highest, and it must awaken and fortify in him the desire to be of service to his fellow men.

The church is what its members make it. It is God's greatest agent and instrument in civilization because of and to the extent that it bespeaks and represents the God-like character of man.

The Rev. Walton E. Cole, at Second Church in Boston (Unitarian):

We reaffirm our basic conviction regarding the spiritual leadership of Jesus. We would pay him more than formal tribute this week. Let us offer him the supreme honor of attempting to understand him. We would re-discover the principles by which he lived and we would take him in earnest.

We must not make the mistake of failing to see that if we are to follow Jesus we must carry out both of his commandments: Love to God and love to man. The Golden Rule is an important part of Christianity but is a serious error to regard it as being all that there is to be the Christian religion. The Golden Rule is the program: Love to God, relationship with Him is the source of power.

The Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, at Emmanuel Church (Episcopal):

We have been too casual in church and life, and if these present days do not stab us to this fact, I do not know what will.

The Gospel promises no other hope for the world than to lay deep spiritual foundations for mankind.

To bring about a more Christian world, it is essential to lay a great and deep spiritual foundation.

The Rev. Dr. Charles N. Arbuckle, at the First Baptist Church in Newton Center:

We have a greater battle on our hands than to beat the Axis powers in the field. War may create the opportunity to make a better world but it cannot fulfill it. Many good values can come out of war, such as courage, self-giving and sacrifice, but they are not motivated by Christianity. Only the spirit of Christ, as it was incarnated in that far-off day in Jerusalem, can prevail to save the world.

The Rev. Dr. Russell Henry Stafford, at the Old South Church in Boston (Congregational):

These clouds will pass; the sun still shines above them.

Truth is still true, at midnight as at noon, and at last only love can win. If we will keep that assurance to the fore in our thinking, even and specially now, and if we will explore all the implications of Jesus' insight into man's nature and the principle of spiritual dominion, then, we shall share with Him that kingdom which is not of this world but eternal.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc; 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:45 p. m.—Tower news from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Radio Code School — Morse Code Lessons (Beginners).
7:30 p. m.—Radio Code School — Morse Code Lessons (Advanced).
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil (Portuguese).
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

4:55 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

Today on Short Waves

MOSCOW—6:15 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

LONDON—6:30 p. m.—Program for Newfoundland. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Sydney—8:35 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ10, 9.59 meg., 31.4 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.23 meg., 29.3 m.

Moscow—9:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:45 p. m.—"Front Line Family." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Guatemala—10:30 p. m.—Operatic Selections. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—10:45 p. m.—News Bulletin. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—11:15 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes: Peruvian Music and Song. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Christian Science Programs For Tuesday, March 31

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 9.70mc (6.04mc), 11.79mc, Christian Science Program under the auspices of the Committee on publication.

Nine War Relief Agencies in Boston to Unite in Big Spring Drive for Funds

April 27 Sees Graduating Of M. I. T. of '42

Although the Class of 1942 at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is graduating this year on April 27, earlier than usual by more than a month, it has not meant four weeks' less work than ordinarily. On the contrary, the accelerated program for the seniors has required them to squeeze an already crowded curriculum into about three quarters of the time usually allotted to it.

Commencement activities this year will be curtailed to some extent. Alumni Day, at which time the senior class is inducted into the Alumni Association, will be held on April 25. On the afternoon of that day, representatives of the 50-year and 25-year classes will speak to the prospective degree candidates, and the official class banner will be presented.

That same evening at the Hotel Statler a dinner will perpetuate a tradition begun when Alumni Day was first established. Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of M. I. T., will review the past and preview the future of Institute activities. Presiding at the dinner will be B. Edwin Hutchinson, Vice-President and Chairman of the finance committee of the Chrysler Corporation, Detroit, who is retiring as President of the Alumni Association.

Expected to be of especial interest to technicians in war emergency efforts will be a talk by Maj. Gen. Oliver P. Echols of the United States Army Air Corps.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts will be the speaker at the baccalaureate service in Walker Memorial on Sunday, April 26. The service is to be conducted by the Rev. Carl Heath Kopf, Minister of Mount Vernon Church, Boston.

Retiring this year, after 49 years of service on the Institute staff, Dr. Samuel C. Prescott, Dean of the School of Science, will deliver the Commencement address at the graduation exercises of the Class of 1942 in Symphony Hall. Included in the ceremony will be President Compton's Commencement message to the first class to graduate since the United States entered the war.

Unaffected by the shortened term, the graduate school will have its own graduation exercises on May 28, when doctor's and master's degrees will be conferred.

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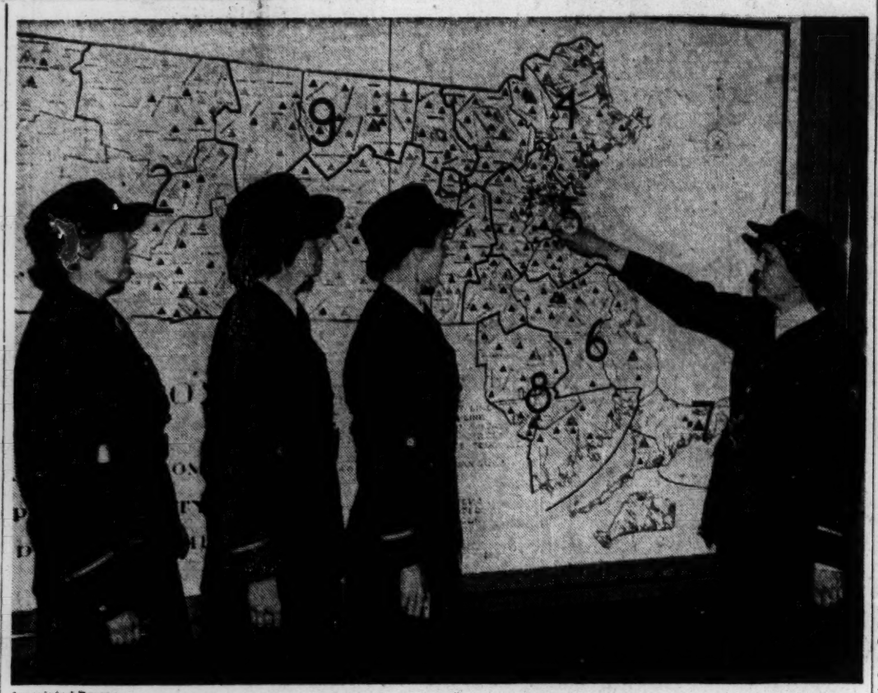

Associated Press

Defense Center Opens

Lieut. Laurel Lowell (right) points out to her deputies Region 5 on the map of Massachusetts—the region which will be blacked out tomorrow night in the State's first big surprise test. Lieutenant Lowell is officer in charge of a new Civilian Defense Center, 269-273 Washington Street, which opened today, and where this picture was taken. The Center is established by the State Committee on Public Safety, and has set for itself the task of answering any question on civilian defense which the public can pose. Permanent exhibits will illustrate methods of fighting incendiary bombs; uses of junk metal; how to camouflage; how civilians may be evacuated from homes that are bombed out; and how communication lines are kept open by means of short-wave radio. Three of Lieutenant Lowell's deputies are, left to right, Lieuts. Isabelle Taylor, Florence Muirhead, and Naomi Van Cleve.

Rules for Conduct in Blackout Are Issued

In order to clarify for Bostonians the conduct expected of them during tomorrow night's blackout, the City Committee on Public Safety has issued a set of regulations, excerpts from which follow:

[These rules apply only in Boston proper. The Committee has no authority beyond the city limits, and in some instances practice there will be different with respect to the movement of traffic and the time at which the test will begin. For details on outlying districts, see article in an adjoining column.]

I

. . . The City of Boston Committee on Public Safety hereby orders that a complete blackout of the entire City of Boston shall take place on the night of March 31, 1942, at an unspecified time; and that the signal for the blackout shall be "the air-raid alarm or the extinguishment of street lights, whichever occurs first."

(The air-raid alarm shall consist of a series of short blasts on the air-raid warning signals which shall continue for at least two minutes and be repeated at intervals.)

II

Private signs, shop fronts, or other means of display lighting shall be blacked out. All occupants of premises with lighting on time switches shall extinguish them at the sound of the "air-raid alarm or the extinguishment of street lights, whichever occurs first." . . .

III

Vital necessities, such as water pumps, sewer pumps, fire alarms, radio facilities, hospital services, etc., are not to be disturbed.

IV

During the blackout the air-raid warden shall be ready to perform the following duties:

1. Assist people in reaching sheltered areas and safety zones.
2. Patrol the streets of his sector.
3. Explain and interpret blackout rules and regulations and supply information necessary.
4. Assist in carrying out rules and regulations governing blackout conditions in Boston.
5. Assist in extinguishing manually operated street lights.
6. Allay panic and fear.

V

Police shall make plans to clear all streets. Vital services shall be adequately manned. Volunteers in all A. R. P. units, including members of the fire, police, medical, and other auxiliary groups, shall report promptly to previously designated posts. Report centers shall be completely staffed.

VI

At the sound of "the air-raid alarm or the extinguishment of street lights, whichever occurs first," occupants of all premises or parts of premises, public and private, shall extinguish all lights or darken the premises so that no light is visible from the outside.

Blackouts Listed In Massachusetts

Blackouts in Massachusetts scheduled for tonight and tomorrow (Tuesday), as compiled from lists of the State Committee on Public Safety:

Tonight

Region 8 (Fall River and vicinity) 9-9:40
Gardner . . 9-9:20 Harvard . . 9-9:30

Tomorrow (Tuesday)

(Time Unannounced)

Region 5 (Greater Boston)	
Framingham	Natick
Lynn	Saugus
Lynnfield	Swampscott
Milford	Wayland
Nahant	

VII

The managers, superintendents or persons in control of hotels, apartments, office buildings and all other places of multiple occupancy and use, shall extinguish all lights, whether in public places or in tenants' rooms. . . .

VIII

Lights may be left on in rooms which have previously been equipped for use during a blackout in such manner that no light whatsoever shall be visible from the outside. . . . Skylights shall be specially protected from the inside to prevent injury from falling glass, and covered on the outside to prevent reflected glow.

IX

All outside lights, including lights for work being done in the open, shall be extinguished. . . . All outside activity which involves fire, or in any way creates or displays a source of light, shall cease, and the light resulting from such activity shall be extinguished.

X

Smoking or lighting matches outdoors during a blackout is forbidden.

The use of flashlights during the blackout shall be limited to those which have an aperture of no more than one-eighth inch in diameter, and the same when used may not be raised above the horizontal.

XI

No vehicle shall be operated on any way or street, public or private, after "the air raid alarm or the extinguishment of street lights, whichever occurs first," except such vehicles as are necessary for the services essential to civilian defense, or for the preservation of life or property.

XII

. . . Operators of vehicles other than emergency vehicles shall immediately drive to the side of the road or curb and stop. The operators of vehicles shall extinguish the lights thereon. The operators of such vehicles shall not park at intersections, hydrants, police stations, fire stations, or hospitals.

If practical, the operators of such vehicles shall drive the same entirely off the traveled portions of the road or highway. Vehicles already parked at the curb, in parking places or garages, shall be left where they are or permitted to be moved by the police.

XIII

The operating management of railroads shall arrange for movement of railroad traffic during a blackout, complying insofar as practical with the order and regulations herein set forth . . .

XIV

. . . All street lighting and traffic signals shall be extinguished without interrupting the electric, gas, water, fire, power and other similar services.

XV

The intensity of all fire and police signal lights shall be reduced as far as practicable, and such lights shall be shielded in such manner that no light is visible above the horizonal.

XVI

The authority under which work is being done on any street or highway or other outside place shall protect any excavation or obstruction made in connection therewith by properly shielded lights or a watchman.

Air-Raid Rules for N. E. Churches Issued

Rules designed for the protection of churchgoers in case of air raids were made public today by the Boston Committee on Public Safety.

The instructions, effective throughout New England, are based on the general premise that congregations should be advised in case of an air-raid alarm to remain in their seats and not leave the churches until the "all clear" has sounded.

The text of the rules follows:

At a meeting attended by New England church representatives together with the Regional Director of the First Civilian Defense Area, certain basic principles were adapted as air raid precaution (ARP) measures to be taken by church authorities to safeguard churchgoers from the consequence of air raids. They are as follows:

1. **The Air Raid Warning System.** The clergy, ushers and the custodian staff of churches should be familiar with the Air Raid Warning System. The presence of enemy aircraft is signalled by lights from one central source in New England to points in the various states known as District Warning Centers. The yellow light is the first signal. It may be followed by a blue light and this, in turn, by a red light. A white light indicates an "all clear" situation. These signals are transmitted from the District Warning Centers through Report Centers in local communities and to their ARP Services. The yellow and blue signals are confidential and only given to ARP Services. A public alarm is sounded only on the red signal.

2. **Uniform Public Alarm.** The uniform public alarm in New England consists of a series of short blasts on a siren or whistle, or if given by bells, by a constant ringing of the bells. The "all clear" signal consists of long, continuous blasts or, if given by bells, a slow tolling of the bells.

3. **Instructions to Congregation.** Instructions as to the behavior of a congregation during an air raid should be prominently posted and should be repeated whenever feasible during services. The general principle to be emphasized is that members of the congregation should remain in their seats and not make their way to the more dangerous street areas.

4. **Notice of Public Alarm in Churches.** Should an air raid alarm be sounded while services or assemblies are in progress in any part of the church, those attending will be quietly but effectively informed of the public alarm. The responsibility for such announcement rests with the clergy and members of the church ARP organization duly appointed by the church authorities. The announcement should repeat the instructions which have been posted and members of the congregation should follow these instructions under the guidance of the clergy and church ARP organization.

5. **Wardens and ARP Services.** All churches should appoint their own ARP organization directed by a head warden, and this organization shall be trained under the supervision of the local defense council and shall function as a part of the community ARP Services. The church authorities should act in all matters pertaining to ARP organization in full co-operation with the chief air raid warden of their community. The church authorities should see that during services and assemblies a sufficient number of trained wardens are present.

6. **Blackouts.** Blackouts shall be put in force either by command or on the sounding of the public air raid alarm. During blackouts, all exterior lights shall be extinguished, interior lights shall be either extinguished or reduced in intensity or openings so treated that no light can be seen from the outside. The control of illumination, either interior or exterior, shall be so arranged as to be readily accessible and quickly operated in the event of an emergency blackout. Only actual, visual tests can determine the opacity of special or stained glass windows.

7. **Emergency Exit Lights.** Whenever emergency exit lights are necessary during blackout, these should be red or white, properly screened and of an approved intensity.

Basic Civil Defense Insigne

Saltonstall To Officially Open Drive

Nine Boston war relief agencies announced today their plan to unite for a major spring drive for funds under the banner of United Nations Relief, with joint headquarters at 1 Court Street, where the United China Relief has been located for several months.

April 6 will mark the opening of the drive, with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall officiating at the ceremonies to be held at the Court Street offices.

Agencies co-operating in this enterprise are: United China Relief, Russian War Relief, Bundles for Britain, the English Speaking Union, the Paderewski Fund (Polish), Greek War Relief, Free France War Relief, Queen Wilhelmina Fund (the Netherlands), and the British-American Ambulance Corps.

Each organization will continue its individual activities except for actual fund raising. This will be supervised by a joint executive committee, a woman's committee, and a board of directors made up of a representative and an alternate from each of the nine relief agencies participating in the drive.

Governor Saltonstall will be Honorary Chairman of United Nations Relief, and members of the executive committee will include: Allan Forbes, Carl Keller, Phillips Ketchum, Serge Semenenko, and Philip Allen.

Members of the women's committee, to act in co-operation with the executive committee, include: Mrs. Allan Forbes, Mrs. Henry B. Cabot, Mrs. Timothy Adamowski, Mrs. Harold J. Coolidge, Mrs. Alexis E. Liatis, Mrs. William Tudor Gardiner, Mrs. J. Langendoen, Mrs. A. L. West Movius, Mrs. L. Cushing Goodhue, Mrs. Arthur W. Hartt, Miss Isabella Grandin, Mrs. Richard D. Hobart, and Mrs. John Exter.

Temporary plans outline a smashing climax to the campaign in May with a grand event similar, possibly, to the Carnival for Freedom held in the Boston Garden a year ago, when 18 national and international organizations benefited from the proceeds of a miniature World's Fair organized by numerous Boston war relief groups.

Dr. Hall Bound For Buenos Aires

Closer relationship between the North and South American continents was furthered today when, answering the growing demand from South American educational institutions for help in planning English-language programs, Robret K. Hall, assistant to the Director of the Harvard University Commission on English Language Studies, left Cambridge for Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Dr. Hall plans to spend five months on the faculty of the Instituto Argentino Norte Americano, in Buenos Aires, where he will direct research in basic English. This is a simple system for the quick and easy learning of the first stages of English which the Commission has found the most practical method devised at the present time. Dr. Hall also will study English teaching in Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, and Costa Rica.

Cox Succeeds Trombly In Railway Express Post

R. A. Cox has been appointed General Manager of the North Eastern Department, Railway Express Agency, Inc., in charge of all the New England States and the Eastern New York Region, exclusive of Greater New York, it has been announced by officials of the organization.

Wide World

Woman Bosses This Machine Shop

Mrs. Pauline Arnold White, who took over her husband's machine shop in Stamford, Conn., when the OPM summoned him to Washington, is shown here conferring with Plant Superintendent John E. Burbank. On the bench are war production parts which the plant turns out.

Dangerous Tires to Be Cause For Ruling Cars Off Roads

All Massachusetts cars equipped with unsafe tires will be forced off the highways in April, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, announced today.

The semi-annual compulsory inspection of automobile equipment is scheduled to start on April 1. During the month every car owner must have his car inspected at any one of the 2,500 official inspecting stations throughout the State. Any vehicle having unsafe tires will not get the official sticker allowing continued use of the highways.

While motorists have the entire month in which to have their cars inspected, those failing to obtain their stickers by mid-April will be stopped on the highways by Registry inspectors. These officers will force off the road those cars found with unsafe brakes, lights, tires and other equipment.

Aid for Defense Workers

Meanwhile, Massachusetts defense workers learned with satisfaction that on April 1 they will be eligible to obtain recapped tires for the cars they require to carry them to and from vital war production plants.

Previously it had been announced that they could not obtain such tires until April 25, after the needs of those persons eligible for new tires had been met. Now Henry Parkman, Jr., State Rationing Administrator, has announced that defense workers who have no other means of transportation to and from their jobs are eligible to obtain recaps for their cars.

At the same time the Administrator stated it was incumbent upon war production plants to make "every effort to assure their employees adequate transportation either through systematic doubling up in one another's cars or by providing bus transportation."

Less Gasoline Used

Effects of tire and automobile rationing are now reflected in gasoline tax receipts for the first time. Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, reported that during the month of February approximately 4 per cent less gasoline was consumed in Massachusetts compared to February, 1941. A total of 49,494,748 gallons were consumed last month according to tax returns from leading wholesalers. In February, 1941, 51,467,032 gallons were used.

Fewer cars on the highways evidently mean fewer accidents for during last week 10 persons were fatally injured in automobile accidents, five fewer than during the corresponding week a year ago and one fewer than the previous 1942 week, Mr. Goodwin said. To date the number of automobile accident fatalities this year total 152, the same as during the corresponding period last year.

The gasoline shortage and closed gasoline stations, however, did not deter drivers from taking advantage of yesterday's good weather to ride to seashore resorts. Inland roads had less traffic than usual, police reporting that on the Newburyport and Worcester turnpikes, only about 50 per cent of the usual volume of cars was on the roads, but the shore roads were well traveled.

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Conn. Botanist Has New Type Voltage Tool

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STORRS, Conn. — A working model of a new type of voltage regulator that is "cheaper, less bulky, and more adaptable than any regulator now on the market" was demonstrated here by Dr. Raymond H. Wallace, associate professor of botany, in his laboratory at the University of Connecticut.

Dr. Wallace developed his regulator, which he considers "an excellent laboratory tool," in order to assist in research on ultra violet irradiation, which was being hampered by fluctuations of voltage on the local power line. His model is housed in a case no larger than a small portable radio.

"I am completely satisfied with its performance," Dr. Wallace said.

The device could be put to everyday use, he intimates, to prevent dimming of the lights or radio or similar annoyances in rural homes located near the terminal of a power line, where voltage is frequently unstable. Mose cities keep their electrical power at a fairly constant voltage, says Dr. Wallace, "but residents of rural districts are often not so fortunate."

The model is adjustable to maintain its voltage output on a constant level within an adjustable range of 90 to 125 volts. It is only a five ampere size—enough to run a small electric iron or a few lamps. However, Dr. Wallace says, it can be made in any size up to 50 amperes from standard parts now available.

Dr. Wallace is preparing a paper about the new regulator for presentation to the New England section of the American Society of Plant Physiology at its meeting at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., on May 22 and 23.

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Text of Cripps Statement On Plan Offered India

NEW DELHI, India, March 30 (AP)—The text of a statement issued today by Sir Stafford Cripps containing British proposals to Indian leaders, follows:

The conclusions of the British War Cabinet set out below are those which Sir Stafford Cripps has brought with him for discussion with Indian leaders and the question whether they will be implemented will depend upon the outcome of those discussions which are now taking place.

His Majesty's Government, having considered anxieties expressed in this country (Great Britain) and India as to the fulfilment of these promises made regarding the future of India, have decided to lay down in precise and clear terms the steps which they propose be taken for the earliest possible realization of self-government in India.

New Union Object

The object is the creation of a new Indian union which shall constitute a dominion associated with the United Kingdom and other dominions by a common allegiance to the Crown but equal to them in every respect, in no way subordinate in any respect of its domestic and external affairs.

His Majesty's Government therefore make the following declaration:

(A) Immediately upon cessation of hostilities, steps will be taken to set up in India, in a manner described hereafter, an elected body charged with the task of framing a new constitution for India.

(B) Provision shall be made as set out below for participation of Indian states in the constitution-making body.

His Majesty's Government undertake to accept and implement forthwith the institution so framed subject only to:

Firstly, the right of any province of British India that is not prepared to accept the new constitution to retain its present constitutional position, provision being made for its subsequent accession if it so decided.

Signing of Treaty

With such non-acceding provinces, should they so desire, His Majesty's Government will be prepared to agree upon a new constitution giving them the same full status as the Indian Union and arrived at by a procedure analagous to that here laid down.

Secondly, the signing of a treaty which shall be negotiated between His Majesty's Government and the constitution-making body. The treaty will cover all necessary matters arising out of the complete transfer of responsibility from British to Indian hands; it will make provision in accordance with undertakings given by His Majesty's Government for the protection of racial and religious minorities; but it will not impose any restrictions on the power of the Indian union to decide in future its relationship to other member states of the British commonwealth.

Proportional Representation

Whether or not an Indian state elects to adhere to the constitution it will be necessary to negotiate a revision of its treaty arrangements so far as this may be required in the new situation.

The constitution-making body shall be composed as follows unless the leaders of Indian opinion in the principal communities agree upon some other form before the end of hostilities: immediate upon the result being known of provincial elections which will be necessary at the end of hostilities, the entire membership of the lower houses of provincial legislatures shall as a single electorial college proceed to the election of a constitution-making body by the system of proportional representation.

This new body shall be in number about one-tenth of the number of the electoral college. Indian states shall be invited to appoint representatives in the same proportion to their total population as in the case of British India as a whole and with the same powers as British Indian members.

Military Responsibility

During the critical period which now faces India and until the new constitution can be framed, His Majesty's Government must inevitably bear the responsibility for and retain control and direction of the defense of India as a part of their World War effort, but the task of organizing to the full the military, moral and material resources of India must be the responsibility of the Government of India with the co-operation of the peoples of India.

His Majesty's Government desire and invite the immediate and effective participation of leaders of the principal sections of the Indian people in the counsels of their country, of the Commonwealth and of the United Nations.

Thus they will be enabled to give their active and constructive help in the discharge of the task which is vital and essential for the future freedom of India.

Only a Proposal, Cripps Makes Clear

By the Associated Press

New Delhi, India, March 30

Stating that he had waited to publicize the British War Cabinet's decisions on Indian status until they had been presented to Indian leaders, Sir Stafford Cripps offered the following explanation of the document containing the proposals:

"I am giving it to you [reporters] for publication today as a proposal which has been submitted to leaders of Indian opinion by the War Cabinet, and its publication is not the publication of a declaration by His Majesty's Government but only a declaration that they would be prepared to make if it met with a sufficiently general and favorable acceptance from various sections of Indian opinion. . . . It is difficult to imagine a more weighty issue, one upon which the future, the happiness and the freedom of 350,000,000 people may well depend. . . ."

India's Political Leaders to Disclose Reaction to Dominion Plan

British intention to keep control of defense effort found disappointing in some circles.

NEW DELHI, India, March 30 (AP)—Leaders of India's major political parties announced today they would make known their decisions on the British proposal to grant India Dominion status after the war either tonight or tomorrow.

Executive meetings of the All-India Congress Party, the major Hindu organization, and the Moslem League were in progress today.

In the Congress and in some other circles, disappointment was expressed over Sir Stafford Cripps' announcement that the defense of the teeming sub-continent must remain in Britain's hands during the war.

Sir Stafford, explaining to the Indian people the proposals he has laid before their leaders in a week of conferences, radiocast tonight a speech in which he said that "the British people wished to give India the same constitution as Great Britain."

"We cannot here and now set about forging a constitution for India," he declared. "That is too important to improvise in a hurried way. The new constitution must be agreed upon by the Indian people themselves."

British Help Promised

He declared that if the Indian people required any help in the constitution of their new government, Britain would gladly give it.

"The defense of India is being dealt with as a part of the world-wide defense against aggression," he said.

Sir Stafford added that he proposed that India's Commander in Chief, Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, should retain his position as a member of the Executive Council.

"We have invited the appointment of a representative of the Indian Government to take a position in the War Cabinet," he added. "When the war is over India's representatives will take their places side by side with those of other free nations in order to make her own contribution to the building of a new world order."

"Our proposals are definite and precise," he said. "If they are rejected nothing can be done until after the war."

Mobilization Expected

Britain during the war would continue to direct and control defense of India. Sir Stafford, however, declared that Britain looked to the Indian people to fully mobilize their man power and war resources under the impetus of their dawning independence.

He stated that any province of British India not prepared to accept the new constitution could remain without it—and, if it desired, join later. In this case the non-acceding province would arrange for a new constitution giving it the same status as the Indian Union.

The constitution-making body would be elected by the memberships of the lower houses of the provincial legislatures forming a kind of electoral college.

Gandhi's Reaction

Mohandas K. Gandhi, who still retains a guiding influence over the All-India Congress Party, was said to consider that the British proposals would prevent India from achieving full political integrity, but political circles thought it possible that left and right wing leaders in the Congress might join in urging acceptance of the plan. The Moslem League, India's second largest political party, was generally expected to agree to the proposals.

Sir Stafford said the provision that states or provinces which did not accede to the new constitution could agree upon a separate constitution was a concession to the big Moslem minority of 77,000,000 which fears domination by the 240,000,000 Hindus, and held open the possibility of two autonomous Indias.

The British emissary said Britain was prepared to enter into treaty relations with the proposed new constitutional congress which would be organized after the war to set up India's new government and institutions.

Merely a Proposal

Sir Stafford made public the British Cabinet's draft declaration, brought by him from London, at a press conference after discussions March 29 with Indian leaders in which his mission moved along an outwardly smooth course.

Sir Stafford told a press conference that the plan was merely a proposal and "not the publication of a declaration by His Majesty's Government, but only a declaration that they would be prepared to make if it met with sufficiently general and favorable acceptance from various sections of Indian opinion."

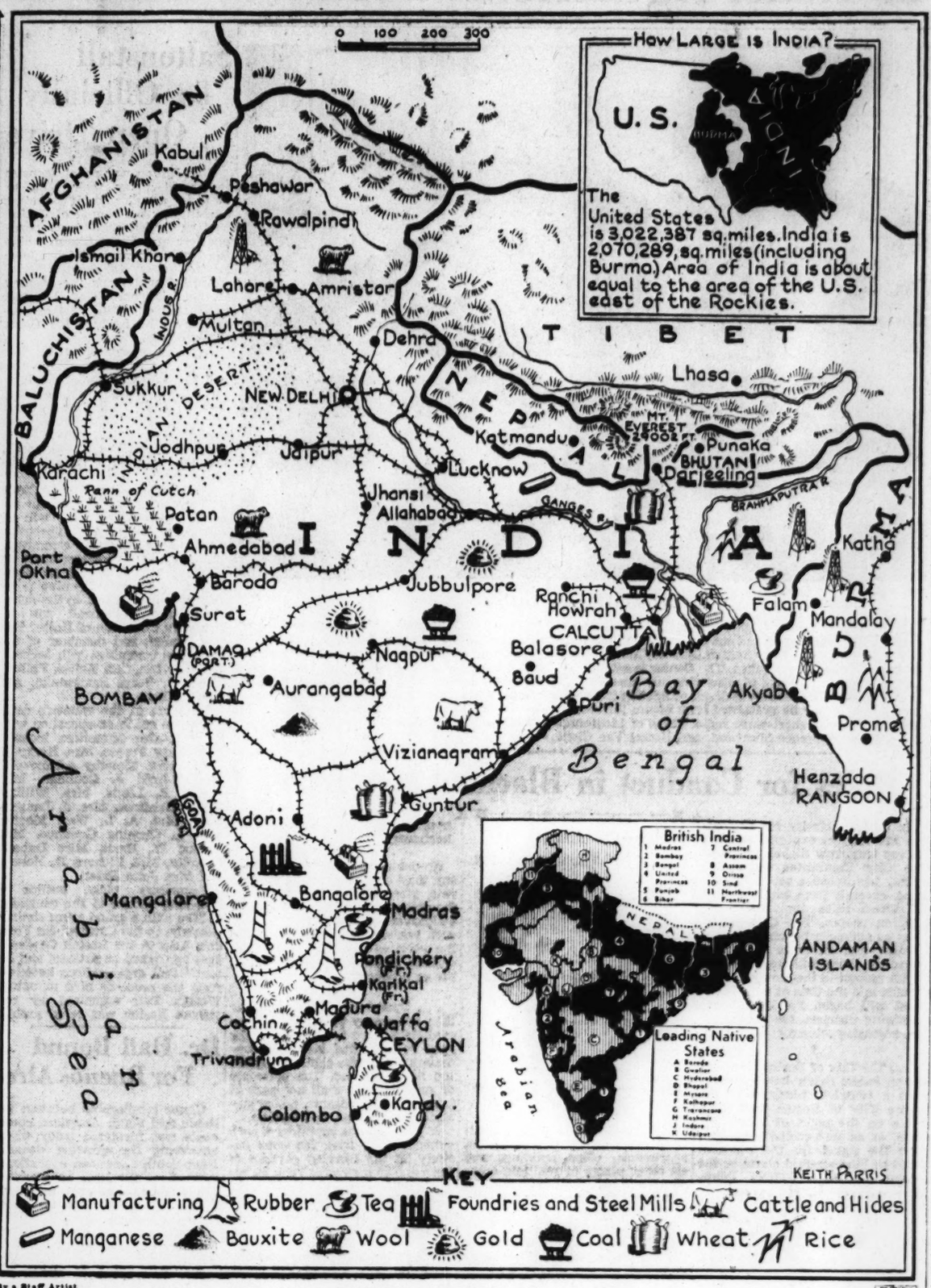
Mahasabha Opposed

The right winger C. R. Rajagopalachariar, former Premier of Madras, was reported as regarding the proposals as the best immediate solution because of tense rivalries between Hindus and Moslems and the possibility that peace would bring a lessening of separatist tendencies in India.

There were indications that the left wing leader Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was also favorably disposed, which would explain why Sir Stafford was concentrating on him as shown by their two conferences.

Mohamad Ali Jinnah, leader of the Moslem League, who has demanded India's partition into Hindu and Moslem states, was believed to be pleased because the plan gives individual provinces the right to remain outside the Federation.

The Hindu Mahasabha, the third largest party consisting of orthodox militant Hindus, is expected to turn down the proposals because its members feel they concede too much to the Moslems. However, if the Congress and the Moslems agree objection of the Mahasabha would be a negligible factor.



By a Staff Artist

The Empire of Greater India

India's vast resources, the States comprising British India, and the leading areas governed by Princes.

Cripps Explains

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, March 30—Sir Stafford Cripps was radiocasting today to explain the content of the British Government's proposals to the Indian peoples. Sir Stafford had had a two hour meeting with Mohandas K. Gandhi, Nationalist leader, from which both emerged looking very cheerful.

Mr. Gandhi is incalculable and his final attitude toward the proposals cannot be determined. He is against all war, but this policy, it is believed, will not affect his judgment of long-term proposals.

Immediately prior to the announcement of the British terms Sir Stafford met with representatives of the Sikhs and the European officials as well as with the moderates, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and M. R. Jayakar, with the Mohammedan leader, Mohamad Ali Jinnah, and others.

He had announced that he would be prepared to see the leaders of any considerable section of opinion. Furthermore, he has handled the press with great skill, parrying questions cleverly and putting the reporters in good temper by witty replies. Those working in close contact with him marvel at his tireless capacity for work and his mental freshness after days of concentrated activity.

India Gets Full Pledge Of Freedom

Continued from Page 1

ters, the desire of the Moslem minority not to be ruled by the Hindu majority might be met by formation of a separate state under some name such as the Moslem-proposed "Pakistan."

Such a province would continue in the same relation as between India and Britain today or could negotiate separate Dominion status of its own.

2. British acceptance of India's choice of a constitution is conditioned on the proviso that there shall be a treaty between Britain and India to guarantee the protection of racial and religious minorities.

Analogous to Ireland?

The right of the Indian provinces to stay outside the Union of India may suggest to some observers partition issues like the autonomy question between North and South Ireland which remains a barrier to Irish harmony and which still earns for the United Kingdom much bitter blame.

But it is felt here perhaps that Ireland will be a warning to India. Today's Daily Herald, the Labor Party organ which has long been in the vanguard of papers demanding Indian reform, contends it is hardly likely that Punjab, the cradle of India's civilization, would secede at this great hour in Indian history. "Every Punjabi Hindu or Sikh or Moslem is proud to be an Indian. He will not sell that birthright for the name of "Pakistan."

"There seems no reason therefore why with perhaps clarification on this or that the main scheme shouldn't be accepted by the Indian leaders."

In immediate matters it is admitted here that the British Government's plan, outlined by Sir Stafford Cripps in New Delhi, is still somewhat vague. The British Government, it is recognized, desires to invite Indian leaders to participate immediately in the counsels of India and of the British Commonwealth and of the United Nations. But comment here on the changes, for instance, in the Viceroy's Council are for the most part being witheld till there is more specific detail in the proposals.

Appeal for Defense

But meanwhile the liberal News Chronicle, which has severely chastised the British Government in the past for delay in settling the Indian question, urgently appeals to Indians today to concentrate for the present on defending themselves and not arguing. "If the Indian leaders of all persuasions," the News Chronicle says, "will now agree under the promise of full Dominion status immediately after the war to co-operate fully in the Viceroy's Council . . . then they may find that in the fire of battle their interests have been fused and many of their differences and apprehensions removed."

The Times of London expresses strong confidence in India's future under the new plan, which it calls both "revolutionary and restorative." And that's the general tone of the press here today. Save perhaps for some mutterings in London clubland and City restaurants, the diehard voice of Britain on India is practically inarticulate here today.

Little Looking Back

There is some questioning as to why some such proposals for India as those just announced haven't been made before and how much greater might not India's contribution to the war effort been already in consequence.

At the same time a number of newspaper articles over the week end have stressed factors which have caused Britain to put a brake on Indian progress. Among such factors are (1) up to the outbreak of the present war national unity did not exist in the mind of the Indian people; and (2) the nationalist spirit which had been brought into being by Mrs. Annie Besant's influence on the Congress in World War I produced a powerful majority but not a complete whole. But for the most part there is no undue dwelling on bygones here today. Expectations center on the ardent hope that Indian opinion will find British proposals sufficiently acceptable so that the immediate task of defending Indian frontiers against the Axis will in no way be weakened from within.

Gandhi Accepts Bose 'Passing'

NEW DELHI, India, March 30 (AP)—Accepting at face value reports of the passing in a Japanese airplane crash of their one-time Nationalist colleague, Subhas Chandra Bose, the Nationalist leader Mohandas K. Gandhi and Congress Party President Azad today paid tribute to the man who has been rated by the British as a potential "fifth columnist."

Axis agencies, have denied the report of Mr. Bose's passing which was given out from Rome.

The report that Mr. Bose was among 11 persons, all presumably killed, in an accident to a plane carrying delegates to a Tokyo conference on "Indian independence" which was being organized to compete with Sir Stafford Cripps' promises of Indian freedom, was said by Stefani to be the product of wishful British thinking.

Vichy Governor Of French Isles Arrives in Lisbon

LONDON, March 30 (AP)—Free French headquarters said last night that Baron de Bournat, former Governor of St. Pierre et Miquelon Islands, who is en route to Vichy, had arrived with his wife at Lisbon.

Baron de Bournat was taken into custody when the islands, off Newfoundland, were occupied by Free French forces on Christmas Eve, 1941.

He was brought back to London, where British Foreign Office officials directed that, in response to his request, he be repatriated to Unoccupied France.

LONDON, March 30 (AP)—Wearing new uniforms, 186 recruits for the Free French Navy from St. Pierre et Miquelon Islands were presented today to Gen. Charles de Gaulle at an official inspection.

Most of the volunteers were young fishermen from St. Pierre, the youngest only 14 years old. They were accompanied on their trip by Rev. Henri Vital, Navy chaplain.

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Hoboken Enemy Aliens Seized

HOBOKEN, N. J., March 30 (AP)—In a dawn raid on a seamen's home frequented by Germans, Federal Bureau of Investigation agents and police took into custody Saturday more than 60 residents, many of them classified as enemy aliens by E. E. Conroy, special agent in charge of the F. B. I. field office in Newark.

The raiders also scooped up subversive literature and confiscated a short-wave radio transmitter and several short-wave receivers at the Seemannshaus Deutsches, known locally as the "Seamen's Institute."

Mr. Conroy said a score of aliens were taken to Ellis Island for hearings before United States immigration officials. The others, mostly American citizens of German birth, would be held at police stations until their cases had been considered by the United States Attorney General's Office, he said.

There was no disorder as the residents were aroused from their beds at 6 a. m. The F. B. I. agents fingerprinted and photographed on the premises those taken into custody. Many of them were German seamen stranded by the war, Mr. Conroy said.

Absent at the time of the raid was the Rev. Hermann Brueckner, who operated the home as a mission. John Hoffman, Superintendent, was one of those questioned.

Meanwhile, in New York the F. B. I. announced the seizure of nine enemy aliens, a quantity of ammunition, 20 guns, a German army coat and other contraband in a series of raids in the area of the Croton Dam, part of the city's water system located in suburban Westchester County.

Foes of Quisling 'Lose' Citizenship

OSLO, From German Broadcasts, March 30 (AP)—Fifty prominent Norwegians including Premier Johan Nygaardsvold were deprived of their citizenship by a decision March 28 of the Nazi-controlled Norwegian Ministry of Interior. Their property was confiscated by the German-controlled administration of Vidkun Quisling.

Others affected included Carl Hambro, former President of the Storting (Parliament); Dr. Halvdan Koht, former Foreign Minister; Col. Birger Ljungberg, former Defense Minister; Oscar Torp, former Minister of Finance; and Hans Ystgaard, former Minister of Agriculture.

Von Brauchitsch Now On 'Chutist Mission?

MOSCOW, March 30 (AP)—A Tass dispatch from Istanbul said there were reports in military circles in Turkey that Field Marshal Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, removed by Adolf Hitler from command of the German Army, had arrived in Greece on a special mission connected with concentration of Nazi parachutists at island bases in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Bulgaria to 'Fight' Soviet, But Troops Not Promised

BERN, Switzerland, March 30 (AP)—Bulgaria has pledged in principle to war against Russia. The pledge was made March 28 by Premier Bogdan Philoff, but he avoided an outright promise of the troops which Adolf Hitler has demanded of King Boris.

"Thanks to our Army," Premier Philoff told the Bulgarian Parliament, the little Balkan kingdom could fulfill its tasks in the Axis and was ready for all sacrifices. He declared "the destruction of Bolshevism" was essential, the Havas agency reported.

"Although we are not fighting we are in a state of war, with all its dangers," Premier Philoff declared. The Premier added that Bulgaria's duty was to "increase as much as possible our production by exploiting all possibilities."

Observers said this did not mean that Bulgarian troops would go to the bleak Eastern Front. Some suggested the statement might mean that King Boris, who saw Hitler this week, had made a good bargain and would send only token "volunteer" troops.

"Our fate is insolubly linked up with the fate of our allies," Mr. Philoff told the closing session of Parliament, "The first task of putting into being the new order is the destruction of Bolshevism, always a great danger for Europe and civilization."

He said he was convinced that "the people are ready for all sacrifices which may be necessary."

Reports from Instanbul told of a considerable new influx into Bulgaria of German troops and airmen and of intense defense construction along the Turkish border. The German military was said to have taken over three Sofia hotels.

Planes for Turkey

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—Turkish pilots have ferried British Blenheim bombers and American Tomahawk fighters from British bases in the Near East to Turkey, the BBC reported in a radiocast heard by CBS.

The planes, which the British Radio said "will considerably strengthen the Turkish air force," made a flight in formation over Ankara.

Most Americans Hold U. S. Should Play Major Role in Deciding Terms of Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 30—More than four-fifths of the American people—82.3 per cent—believe the United States should be the country with the most to say about the kind of peace that will follow the war, while 59.7 per cent think that American peace views will predominate, the Fortune Survey of Public Opinion declared today, basing its percentages on a sampling of individual opinion throughout the nation.

The survey, published in the April issue of Fortune magazine, found that only 11.1 per cent held out for staying at home and having as little as possible to do with any other nation, while 6.9 per cent favored keeping aloof from Europe and Asia, but forming a Western Hemispheric government.

Revealing an American internationalist trend, the survey disclosed that the general public on the basis of other opinions registered:

1. Is willing to participate in some form of international cooperation.

2. Chooses Britain as its partner for policing the world.

3. Is about evenly divided between the desire to treat Britain with strict impartiality and desire to pledge mutual protection.

4. Does not want to unite with Britain, but would be willing to have free trade after the war with the British Empire, especially Australia and Canada.

Disclosing that only 8.4 per cent favored "a new United States to include in one government all democracies everywhere in the world," the survey report declares this means rejection of "Union Now," even though other percentages showed equally firm rejection of isolation, both national and hemispheric.

"It is possible to put all sorts of interpretations upon the details of the figures," Fortune adds, "but their over-all sense—that the United States seems to be free-trade minded, at least so far as the British Empire is concerned—is historic. If that state of opinion prevails into the postwar period, it may make possible a reversal of United States commercial policy and the establishment of a new world economy."

Three Women Join Norfolk Navy Yard

PORTSMOUTH, Va., March 30 (AP)—Climbing into overalls for the duration and immensely pleased at "being able to do something to help win the war," three women have been assigned positions in the Norfolk Navy Yard machine shops as helper-trainees, forerunners of more than 1,000 others expected during the present year.

Mrs. Pearl J. Smithdeal of Norfolk was the first to be enrolled for the trainee-helper work here after a course of instruction offered by three high schools in the section.

Mrs. Smithdeal's husband also works in the yard; her 19-year-old son is a yeoman, first class, on foreign duty, and her 21-year-old daughter is a USO hostess in Jacksonville, Fla., where she went with her husband, a yeoman, first class, on duty there. And now Mrs. Smithdeal's 13-year-old son is champing at the bit because everybody in his family has gone off to work and left him holding the front door.

Mrs. Viola B. Henderson has been assigned to the optical repair shop with Mrs. Smithdeal, and Mrs. Frances A. Scholz has been assigned to the tool-issue post in a machine shop.

All Britain Answers King's Call to Prayer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 30—Churches of every denomination throughout Britain were crowded to the doors yesterday in response to the call to a national Day of Prayer issued by King George in a world-wide radio address March 28.

In factories all over England work went on uninterrupted, but during the morning recess men and women assembled for prayer and then resumed production. At West End cinemas in London last night audiences stood for a few minutes between the showing of one picture and another.

At the heart of the Empire, Westminister Abbey, a large congregation of all classes and ranks, many in uniform, gathered. Members of the Polish, Free French and Canadian forces attended Westminister Cathedral. St. Paul's was also packed.

In town and village churches workers coming straight from night shifts joined others going on to factories, while the King himself with his family went to service in a country church.

Home Defense Practiced

In some parts of Britain yesterday marked the close of a period of 48 hours continuous Home Guard and Civil Defense invasion exercises.

Men and women who had been taking part in these, released for four hours' rest, came home, changed into their best clothes, went to church, changed back again, and returned to war games.

The King's speech March 28 was delivered from a house in the country in which he sat in a room alone while the Queen listened through a loudspeaker. It was the fourth call to the British people to a day of prayer since the war began. Each has had its special keynote.

The first was for deliverance of the British forces apparently trapped in France before Dunkirk. The second was of thanksgiving for endurance in the Battle of Britain. A third was again of thanksgiving, for the gallantry of the Russians last winter.

MacArthur's Words Quoted

Yesterday's was dedicated to greater efforts and more devoted self-sacrifices for the future.

The Sunday Times of London in an editorial found its expression in the words of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, "I come here as a soldier in a great crusade for personal liberty as opposed to perpetual slavery." This crusading temper as of a "holy war" was the aspect of the national endeavor.

This was first day of prayer in which the Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of Canterbury, took no official act. His usual place in the radiocast of the evening service which is a part of these days of prayer was taken by the Most Rev. William Temple, Archbishop-elect of Canterbury.

Theme of Service

LONDON, March 30 (AP)—The following is the text of an address radiocast March 28 by King George VI on the eve of an Empire day of prayer:

Since I last spoke to you, we have been through very hard and anxious times. We have shared the anguish of the peoples who, having long enjoyed peace and prosperity under our flag, are now subjected to all the horrors of war.

Our hearts go out to our comrades in Australia, New Zealand, India and Burma in their hour of trial. We know that they are facing it with the same unflinching spirit as those at home in the mother country.

We shall give them every help in our power, and we are glad to know that strong American forces are already ranged at their side.

In the stress of these tragic events, there have been many searchings of heart. That is a good thing, for adversity can be turned to good account if we use it as a spur to greater purpose.

A tremendous amount has already been achieved. To underrate the effort we have already put forth would be a great mistake, a great disservice both to ourselves and to our Allies. The country has never been so united and has never worked so hard as it is doing now. That does not mean, however, there is not a great deal more that can be done. We can and must improve our teamwork.

We can and must quicken the pace, for speed is the sinew of modern war.

These things are not just matters for those in authority. They depend on each one of us in every walk of life doing his job with all the energy at his command.

I ask you to go to your tasks in the critical months ahead with a new fire, with fresh confidence in yourselves and each other. We all make mistakes, but let us be certain that we ourselves are doing our utmost before we waste time and energy in finding fault with others.

I am completely sure that however steep or stony the path ahead of us may be, we shall continue as always in our history—resolute and cheerful on our way.

There are moments, no doubt, when some of us may not feel as fresh as we were 2½ years ago when we started at the bottom of the hill. But don't forget that we are also much nearer the top.

As we have climbed, the country's muscles have been braced, its fibers have toughened, its heartbeats are stronger and steadier. As the full abomination of the evil spirit against which we are fighting under every sky and in every climate has become understood by all, our will to endure has hardened.

We know we have undertaken a veritable crusade against the forces of darkness. Were they to prevail, the lights of freedom, tolerance and kindliness would be blotted out for long generations. There can be no peace until the wicked forces that have wrecked the world are cast down and utterly destroyed.

United in close comradeship with our brothers and sisters overseas and with our mighty and valiant Allies, we shall go forward together undaunted and unwearied until our task is accomplished.

To come through the ordeal before us, we need God's help—and for this I have called my peoples to prayer tomorrow. We must dedicate ourselves anew to the service of the just and good cause for which we fight. In our prayers, let us thank Almighty God for bringing us thus far in safety through so many dangers and let us ask him to give us that spiritual strength which great causes deserve and with which the conquered survive.

Strong in our faith and resolved to shrink from no effort, no sacrifice, we shall march on to the triumph of right which alone will open to all the promise of a broader and better age.

Enemy Is Routed By Free French In Libyan Desert

CAIRO, Egypt, March 30 (AP)—A fighting Free French column roaming the Libyan Desert east of El Mechili routed an enemy force headed by seven tanks, a British communiqué said today.

Increased air activity produced British bombings of Bengasi and fighter attacks on enemy landing fields at Derna and Martuba and several troops encampments. South Africans making the landing ground attacks scored hits on several parked planes, and probably destroyed several Messerschmitts which tried to interfere, the communiqué said.

A torpedo plane succeeded in an attack on an 8,000-ton cargo ship in the central Mediterranean, it added. The British admitted the loss of four planes.

[The Italian High Command claimed yesterday that Fascist artillery had put to flight British patrolling tanks southeast of El Mechili on the Libyan Front and that Italian planes bombed the harbor and town of Tobruk.]

4 Nazi Prisoners Escape; 2 Recaught

LONDON, March 30 (AP)—Two of four German prisoners of war who escaped from a camp in northwestern England last Wednesday were recaptured when they attempted to board a train.

Search for the other two continued with police, aided by bloodhounds, combing wide areas of the countryside.

British Restrict Greyhound Racing

LONDON, March 30 (AP)—A Home Ministry order March 28 restricted greyhound racing to Saturdays or public holidays and forbade opening of new tracks for the duration of the war.

The move followed a long series of complaints in the press and Parliament that dog racing is interfering with Britain's war effort.

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He Gets Under Hitler's Skin

Associated Press

Col. Dragutin Savich Calls Yugoslavs Unrelenting

Chief of a Yugoslavia Military Mission on his arrival in New York expressively tells how guerrillas are preparing a spring drive against the Axis.

Allies Are Urged to Attack Nazis via Balkans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 30—The United Nations could open up a drive at German-held Europe through the Middle East and in the Mediterranean area, according to Col. Dragutin Savich, chief of a Yugoslav military mission that has just arrived here to seek Lend-Lease aid.

Colonial Savich, in an interview March 28, declared that if the Allies appeared in the Middle East with strong enough forces for such an attack, Turkey would permit the troops passage.

Colonel Savich, who was Chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav Air Force a year ago, was accompanied by three aviators who were shot down and captured by the Germans and who later escaped from a German prison camp.

Yugoslavs Would Help

Simultaneous with an onslaught in the Middle East, Colonel Savich declared, thousands of Yugoslav guerrillas would descend from their mountain strongholds, cut German communications to Southwest Europe and, ultimately joined with Allied forces, could make a concerted drive on German territory. Such an effort, now with the Germans heavily involved on the Russian front, might well mean the defeat of the Nazis this year, Colonel Savich declared.

The Yugoslav military leader stressed, however, that meanwhile the 100,000 patriot troops, most of them Serbs, must have military and medical supplies, food and clothing. These can be sent to the mountain fighters by parachute from airplanes from the Middle East or Russia, or by submarine going through the Adriatic Sea to the narrow strip of Dalmatian coast held by the patriots, he held.

Without supplies, Gen. Draja Mihailovitch's position would be "very somber indeed," Colonel Savich emphasized.

His mission is to impress Washington with the importance of General Mihailovitch's strategic position in the Balkans, which he characterized as the "Achilles Heel" of Germany, and to co-ordinate Yugoslav operations with the grand strategy of the Allies, he said.

Supplies Run Low

The Yugoslav guerrilla leader now depends for replenishments of his supplies on sudden raids on German and Italian occupying forces and on the voluntary help of thousands of villagers who make their way to his mountain retreat with guns, ammunition, food and clothing, Colonel Savich continued, adding that supplies were rapidly diminishing. General Mihailovitch's troops, his emissary said, are making it impossible for Hitler to maintain uninterrupted railway or other communications through Yugoslavia to the jumping-off places needed for an invasion of the Middle East oil regions.

Colonel Savich directed the successful effort to fly young King Peter of Yugoslavia to safety at the time of the German invasion. He is now special delegate of General Mihailovitch and the Yugoslav Government in Exile to general staffs of the United States and United Nations in Washington. He was one of the signers of the Yugoslav-Russian Non-Aggression Pact in Moscow on April 5, 1941.

Following his escape from the Nazis by way of Athens and Ankara, he passed many months reaching this country by way of Cairo, the Suez Canal, Cape Town, London and Canada.

Italian Force Reported Destroyed by Yugoslav

By the Associated Press

London, March 30

The Moscow radio reported that Yugoslav patriots annihilated an entire Italian Division early this month at Nikshich in Montenegro.

This account said Yugoslav guerrilla forces encircled the town and that their demands for the Italians to surrender were rejected.

Thereupon, it added, the Yugoslavs attacked, killing the Fascist force to the last man and capturing huge quantities of booty, including 18 tanks.

Attack to Aid Russia, Beaverbrook Radio Plea

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., March 30 (AP)—Calling for offensive action by the United Nations to aid Russia, Lord Beaverbrook, British Lend-Lease Co-ordinator, recently arrived in this country, termed the Russian front the "most critical battlefront in the history of civilization."

Lord Beaverbrook declared that Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada were fully aware of the need.

"We recognize the opportunity presented by the epic battle of the Russians," Lord Beaverbrook said in a radiocast to Canada.

"If the Russian armies were scattered beyond the Urals, all our hopes would be scattered too. Nazi Germany would possess the sinews to fight a war that would be long indeed, and ravenous Japan would set new and distant horizons."

Cry for Action Proper

After suffering "all the vexations of defeat and retreat," Lord Beaverbrook said, "the cry goes up now for offensive action. Action. This is the proper mood for great nations who are resolved to remain great."

"Such then is our mood today, he continued. "And it is in this mood that we recognize the debt we owe to Russia. . . .

"But the Russians have already shown themselves unconquerable in a test of vile and unexampled savagery. They fought a six months' retreat, and compelled the enemy to pay in German blood for every inch of the land they defiled. . . .

"It was the Russians who dictated the terms of total war."

Lord Beaverbrook praised the "high courage and mighty devotion to homeland" displayed by the Russians when Moscow was threatened, and asserted that the battle of 1942, unlike the 1941 defensive, offered a chance to smash Germany.

"The resolve of Britain, Canada and America must be to play our full part in this first offensive stroke against the boasting enemy," he continued.

The British statesman arrived in the United States March 24 on a British flying boat. He sped to Washington for a first start at his new task of pushing the Lend-Lease activity of Britain, Canada and the United States, then returned to this ocean front resort for a brief vacation.

Must Be Done In Field

He spoke from his hotel. His words were radiocast by the Canadian Broadcasting Company over its stations in the Dominion.

"You know, my countrymen, that the job cannot be finished in the factories," he told the Canadian people. "It must be done in the field. . . .

"We may build airplanes and ships in great numbers. We may mass tanks and guns, and antitank guns and antiaircraft guns. But unless we have resolute, determined, brave citizens, trained to handle the tanks and guns, taught to man the ships, then we cannot be blessed, we cannot be the peacemakers, we cannot inherit the earth.

"Singapore was not lost to superior equipment. On the contrary the weight of munitions was on our side.

"The story was told of Crete that it would never be taken, save by superior forces brought by seaborne invasion. But Crete was taken, by surprise, by decoy, and by swift movement.

"There is danger in setting all our faith on great quantities of equipment. Unbreakable morale is the first necessity. It is the absolute condition of triumph in war. It is the fixed star of victory."

Recounts Difficulties

He recounted the difficulties on all fronts, but said of the Russians: "True, they must fight again. But I do not await results before proclaiming my confidence in the Russian front line."

Lord Beaverbrook defended his Prime Minister vigorously.

"Too often Churchill has been criticized and condemned by those who knew nothing of his difficulties," he said.

"Too often he has been held responsible for issues that did not concern him. Too many times he has been told to guide the airplane by those who have never flown. . . .

"And I would tell the Canadian people now and here when the hill is steep and the road is long, of the benefits I have derived from serving under that old war horse, the Prime Minister. . . . Let us cherish this leader. . . .

"And let us be confident—he will guide us through the battle and the storm, to the peace that lies beyond. . . ."

British Speakers Urge 'Action Now'

By the Associated Press

London, March 30

Demands that Britain open a second front against Germany to insure victory this year rang through Trafalgar Square yesterday as 30,000 listened to speaker after speaker cry for action now.

The orators ranged from the Conservative member of Parliament, David Robertson, to a Chinese seaman, Chao Liking, in an all-party demonstration organized by the Communist Party.

Hundreds of soldiers, sailors, and fliers heard pleas for unified strategy with Russia.

Martin Outlines Way to Confidence

TULSA, Okla., March 30 (AP)—Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Republican National Chairman, said today the first requisite to winning the war is the spirit of confidence and victory in the whole nation.

This means, he told a rally of Oklahoma Republicans, confidence in the capacity and the determination of the Government to carry out efficiently the strategy, the planning, the procurement, and the production and the delivery of the necessary implements and munitions of war.

To speed up the achievement of maximum production and military operations, he proposed that the Government:

"Draft the most competent men and women in the nation to head all phases of the administration of the war production program. Make ability, experience and capacity the controlling factors of such selections.

"Anticipate by long-range analysis possible future bottlenecks, shortages, deficiencies or contingencies. In short, study the future while fulfilling the present.

"Concentrate the efforts of the Federal Government on the job of winning the war, and of performing only the absolute essentials of civil government.

"Use small business in war production.

"Tell American industry what its job is in the war production; turn it loose to do the job—and hold it responsible for accomplishment."

Mr. Martin said the nation should be given frequent factual reports on progress of the war effort, and should make certain censorship is not used as a cloak for blundering incompetency.

More Canadians Arrive in Britain

A BRITISH PORT, March 30 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Commander of a British Army Corps, has returned to Britain from North America and brought with him new thousands of Canadian fighting men and the prediction that 1942 would be "a big year."

General McNaughton said the time to strike would come, adding: "But again there is the question of patience. It doesn't do any good to use troops prematurely. What we want is, no blow struck casually, but some continuing effect on the enemy."

Vatican Confirms Japan Relations

ROME, from Italian radiocasts, March 30 (AP)—L'Osservatore Romano, Vatican City newspaper, has published a note on the appointment of Ken Harada, former Japanese Minister to Vichy, as Minister to the Vatican. This was the first confirmation from Vatican sources of the establishment of diplomatic relations with Japan. [Mr. Harada's appointment was announced from Tokyo last week.]

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Laval Nazi Key to Fleet?

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—Chairman Tom Connally (D) of Texas of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee asserted recently that negotiations to get Pierre Laval into the Vichy Cabinet were linked with a new attempt by Hitler to gain control of the French fleet.

But, said Senator Connally in a statement, he expected the French people to thwart this scheme.

Saying that without the French fleet Hitler cannot clear the Mediterranean route to Africa, Senator Connally said Hitler tried to deal with Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan, but that Marshal Philippe Pétain "was unwilling, and Darlan was not shrewd enough to overcome him."

"Hitler is using the same trick that he always does," Senator Connally added. "He lets it be known that Laval can get from the Nazis the release of French prisoners and the return of the Government to Paris, but this is just a Hitler promise, and Laval is expected to keep his end of the bargain first. Once Hitler has what he wants, his promises will be worth just what all his previous ones have been worth."

Laval Foe Held

VICHY, Unoccupied France, March 30 (AP)—Dr. Carlos de Ambrosis Martins, militant rightist and head of the "protection group" which held former Vice-Premier Pierre Laval in "protective custody" when he was ousted from his position in December, 1940, was reported under arrest today.

Ten other persons were also said to have been taken into custody with Dr. Martins, who for the last several months has been head of the semi-official service supplying information to Marshall Pétain and Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan.

(Vichy dispatches to Bern newspapers said Dr. Martins was arrested for attempting to prevent the meeting between the Marshal and M. Laval at Randan last Thursday when the possibility of the return of the pro-Axis former Vice-Premier into the French Cabinet was reported discussed.)

Care of Children Growing War Need

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—"What can we do with our children while we work?"

An increasing number of American mothers employed in industry and other war work ask this question and the National Association of Day Nurseries concludes that facilities providing daytime care for children must be expanded.

A survey of day nurseries in 34 States and Canada made public by the Association showed that the usual day-nursery for children two to six is not sufficient because the need for care of children of all ages is increasing as the war effort is stepped up.

Not only are more mothers going into industry but relatives who previously cared for the children have gone to work themselves to meet the increased cost of living. As a result, the children often are left with insufficient care or no care at all, the Association said.

Of the nurseries surveyed, 63 per cent reported growing waiting lists. Many nurseries stressed the needs of the trailer camp children of defense workers.

TODAY

CUFFLESS PANTS are a mark of Patriotic Cooperation

The War Production Board's clothing regulations go into effect today . . . and we at Richman Brothers will comply with the law, in letter and in spirit.

There has been a lot of misinformation (printed and spoken) concerning these regulations, so here are the facts. Today, it is unlawful for any person to put cuffs on wool trousers.

Frankly, we do not consider this too great a sacrifice for anyone to make for his country in time of war, and we do not believe that any good American will mind giving up pants cuffs to save the wool that we need so badly.

Beyond the elimination of cuffs, there is no change in style that affects you at once. As of today, the *making* of two pants suits is ruled out and the tailoring of clothing is regulated, but these regulations are slight . . . and do not apply to suits in stock.

Under the circumstances, there is little justification for the frantic rush to stock up on clothes . . . a rush that, we regret to say, has made it impossible for us to offer our customers our usual complete selections and usual good Richman Brothers service.

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Our tailor shops ship new clothes to our stores every week—so why not come in after Easter, when we will be able to serve you better?

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Knox Stresses Need to Keep Sea Lanes of Americas Open

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Knox said today that "one of the most urgent measures to be solved is the control and protection" of Inter-American shipping, disruption of which, he said, is the objective of enemy submarine operations along the coasts.

Secretary Knox spoke before the opening session of the Inter-American Defense Board on behalf of the United States Navy. He urged complete utilization of national resources to meet the expanding threat of the war.

"The increasing danger of the war coming to the Americas is shown by the gradual expansion of the theaters of action," Secretary Knox said. "In 1940 it was called the Battle of Britain; in 1941, the Battle of the North Atlantic.

"We must now prepare for an extension of the theater of action to the South Atlantic and to the entire Pacific."

Secretary of War Stimson told the Board that it was hoped it would be "an instrument where in common council and discussion the needs and resources of each nation and the possibilities of mutual assistance can be fully understood and a solution of our various problems be reached."

Secretary Stimson assured the Board "we shall never swerve from our purpose to carry this great war to a successful and victorious conclusion, or relax our energies until the enemies of freedom have been decisively crushed."

Secretary Knox reminded the Defense Board that the United States had assured all the other American Republics of its complete support in case of attack by non-American powers, and that it had also promised assistance in acquiring armaments, training personnel, and providing technical advisors as they are desired.

But he emphasized that each of the republics "should develop its own naval resources to the extent of its ability in order to effect cooperation," especially against the threat to shipping.

Venezuelan Ambassador Diogenes Escalante, acting Chairman of the Pan American Governing Board, told delegates:

"In this period of crisis the functions entrusted to your Board are of far-reaching importance. Measures of military defense must take precedence over all other considerations. And it should be obvious to all that this problem is not merely one of the defense of our individual sovereignties, but of the collective sovereignty of all our nations. For if the history of the last two and a half years has taught one lesson it is that every country of this continent is affected by a threat to any one of them."

The meeeting, with Secretary of the Navy Knox, Secretary of War Stimson, and Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, as principal speakers, spotlighted the strategic importance of hemisphere collaboration in the battle against the Axis.

In another phase, Dr. Ezequiel Padilla, Foreign Minister of Mexico, arrived for important conferences on Mexican-United States relations. He was met at the station by Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, Mexican Ambassador Francisco Castillo Najera, and other high-ranking officials.

The officers of the armed forces, in uniforms of the Army, Navy, and Air Corps of their nations, came here at the summons of the Rio de Janeiro Conference of Foreign Ministers. Twenty-one Republics were represented.

The Board was expected to focus attention on the problem of protection of inter-American shipping. Already four Brazilian, one Chilean, and one Uruguayan ship have gone to the bottom in the Axis submarine campaign in the Atlantic and Caribbean.

From the United States viewpoint, these and North American losses menaced the movement of vital raw materials from Latin America. The Latin Americans are concerned because this lifeline brings them the only available manufactured and processed products and materials essential to their national economies.

Chilean Policies

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 30 (AP)—President-Elect Juan Antonio Rios of Chile, which still maintains diplomatic relations with the Axis, said that he planned to state his views on international politics after his inauguration April 2.

The Minister of Defense, Juvenal Hernandez, meanwhile announced that four batteries had arrived from the United States for the Chilean Navy. North American instructors accompanied the equipment and these men will return home as soon as their mission is completed, he said.

Italians Sink Four

ROME, From Italian Broadcasts, March 30 (AP)—The Italian High Command claimed a share of the success of Axis submarine attacks off the United States coast by asserting one of its U-boats recently torpedoed four ships totaling 20,000 tons.

Boy Who Saved Flier Accorded Army Salute

EVERETT, Wash. (AP)—An honor usually reserved for generals and high-ranking visitors was accorded 14-year-old Max Whitcomb of Naketa Beach March 28. Soldiers of Paine Field staged a formal review for him.

On March 22, Max took a 12-foot rowboat out into Puget Sound to rescue Lieut. Robert Neel, Paine Field pilot, whose plane was forced down in the water. The review was the Army's way of saying thanks.

Brazil Seizes Axis Spies And Arms Caches

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil March 30 (AP)—Two Japanese naval officers posing as agriculturists were arrested at Belem and large caches of Japanese arms were uncovered in the interior State of Sao Paulo, hotbed of "fifth columnists," by Brazilian authorities pressing a nationwide drive against Axis subversive activities.

The Japanese, identified as Iossio Yamata and Krota Ushi, were found in possession of their officers' uniforms, photographs of ships and strategic Brazilian developments, maps, and spy reports. Arresting officers said they long have been carrying on espionage around Belem, strategic coastal city at the mouth of the Amazon River.

The hidden arms and a large quantity of propaganda were seized in Sao Paulo just a week after disclosure of Japanese "fifth columnist" plans for conquest first of that State and finally all Brazil.

This haul was made in a raid of a huge Japanese farm, described by authorities as the center of the Japanese nucleus in that inland region. The farm is located in the Campinas region and is owned by Choji Imamura, a Japanese.

Even before the raid, removal of Japanese from strategic Sao Paulo areas was under way. The first were cleared away from the vicinity of the explosives plant of the Nitrochimica Company, biggest munitions factory in South America which now is turning out supplies exclusively for the Brazilian Army.

In a companion move, the Government has started proceedings to immobilize the Japanese coastal fishing fleet, estimated at 1,000 vessels.

Huge 'Fifth Column'

PRINCETON, N. J., March 30 (AP)—The largest "fifth column" in South America is functioning actively in Southern Brazil despite energetic Brazilian efforts to eliminate subversive German activity, the Rev. Ewart E. Turner says in the current issue of the Public Opinion Quarterly of Princeton University's School of Public and International Affairs.

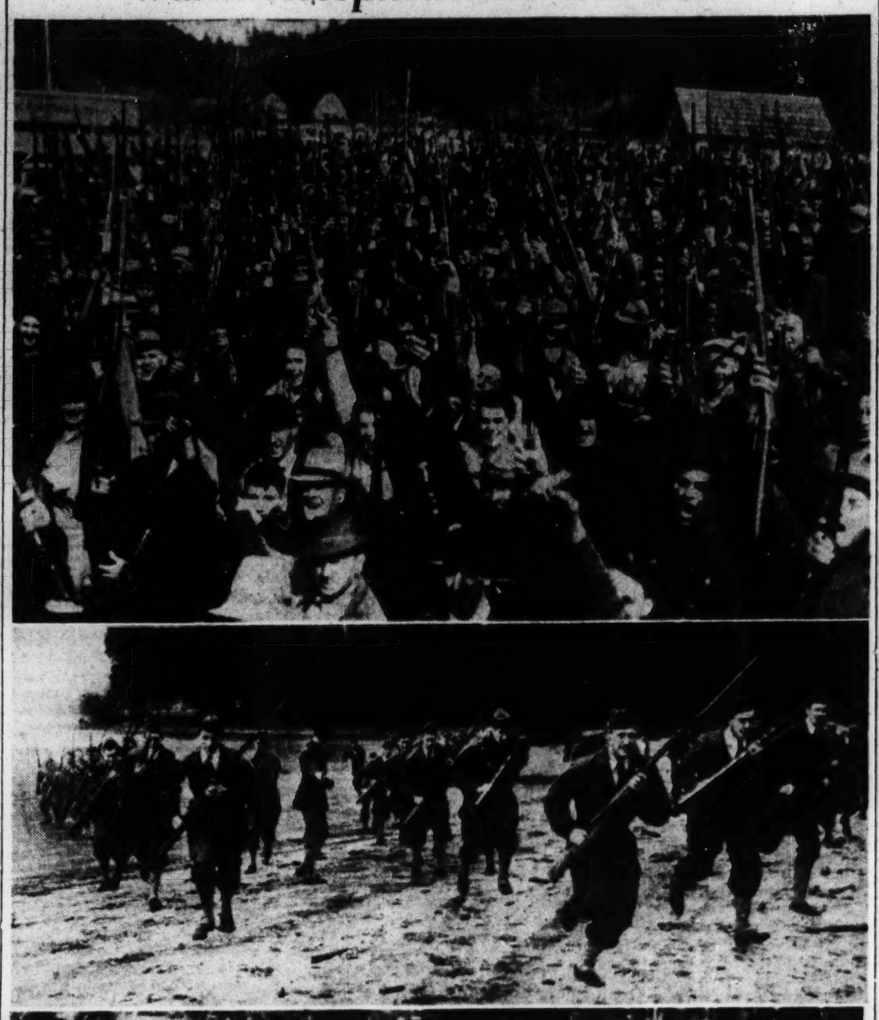
Eighty-five per cent of Brazil's 1,000,000 German settlers are Nazi sympathizers, wrote Dr. Turner, former Pastor of the American Church in Berlin and now Pastor of a Dracut, Mass., church. Civic leaders in German settlements have taken the lead in the movement since the removal of Nazi diplomatic agents from the largest concentration of National Socialists in the world outside of Europe, he said.

"No Central or South American nation is without a well-organized, amply financed fifth column, traine in the responsibility of carrying on after the removal of spearhead diplomatic agents," Dr. Turner wrote.

"Pro-Axis revolts in Argentina, Chile, or Southern Brazil would find the United States unable to respond quickly to a call for help. . . . As the German cause grows blacker in Asia, Africa, and Europe, the desperation of Brazilian-Germans to establish bridgeheads in South America will know no limit. Defeat in the first war meant their inevitable submersion in the 'inferior Latin culture'; victory would crown their historic resistance—they would emerge the Nordic masters of a vast Latin continent."

Spearheads of the Nazi propaganda attack on Brazil, in Dr. Turner's opinion, have been German schools, diplomatic and commercial agents, air lines, press, churches, club activities, and subversive party calls.

Warm Reception Awaits Invader



Associated Press; Wide World

West Coast Citizens Organize Guerrilla Army

Upper: Here are some of the 1,000 civilians who organized at Tillamook, Ore., into fighting guerrilla units. They are shown at a mass meeting devising ways to use their firearms against a possible invader. Center: The newly formed Washington State Home Guard, a defense unit, stages a bayonet charge on rough terrain. Ready and equipped to meet any hostile invader, the men are under strict Army supervision. They practice sniping, attacking under the protective covering of the surrounding mountains, and firing in any position. Lower: Knowledge of their countryside—its creeks and woods—is valuable to the Oregon guerrillas. They are organized to resist any possible invasion.

West Coast Minutemen to Aid Defense

By Nate White

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Behind each fence and farmyard wall and at each bridge that arches the "flood" in California, as in the days of 1775 at Lexington and Concord, Mass., commemorated by French's admirable bronze Minuteman on the Lexington green, the "Minutemen of 1942" are springing into readiness to repel any attack on their homeland.

Throughout the length and breadth of this great State, along its rugged and even coast, in its valleys, and at vital mountain passes a guerilla army of 100,000 men will be organized to protect the State against invasion.

Gov. Culbert L. Olson announced the Agricultural Extension Division of the University of California will organize the civilian army. Men between 16 and 65 will be trained as sharpshooters by retired Army officers, reserve officers, and World War veterans.

With enthusiasm on the Pacific Coast running high for the formation of Minutemen groups, it is predicted here that with Oregon and Washington hunters authorized like those in California a Pacific Coast home-guard army of perhaps 500,000 men is possible.

Opportunities for Hunters

Belief that vigilantism might develop is being discounted since evacuation of enemy aliens is being handled by the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army and control of all persons, including Japanese-Americans, is strictly under military regulation.

Under Maj. Gen. Paul B. Malone, U. S. A., retired, opportunities are being afforded some 288,000 licensed hunters in California to place themselves voluntarily at the service of their country, not in subsidized state groups, but individually and collectively as each is licensed by the Adjutant General's office to serve in much the same manner as did the New England Minutemen 166 years ago.

Although for a period it seemed that local politics would prevent the formation of the Minutemen as a home guard similar to the home guard in England, these difficulties have been overcome. Following a conference with Governor Olson, General Malone is proceeding in conferences with the Minutemen Board of Governors toward completing the organization in California.

"The Minutemen will serve preferably as licensed military units at home stations," General Malone declared. On application to the Adjutant General the licensed hunters of the State will be authorized to use their rifles should the Japanese attempt an uprising or invasion on the Pacific Coast. In approving the Minutemen, Governor Olson cleared the way for the deputizing of volunteers by the sheriffs of California.

Minutemen Needed

Organization of each Minutemen's group will be done locally and voluntarily, only under general instructions from the Board of Governors, General Malone said.

If a licensed hunter residing along a lonely section of the California Coast, for instance, should wish to serve as a Minuteman, he may apply to the Adjutant General's office and be authorized to use his rifle at the deputization by local sheriffs. Since many sections of the California Coast are lonely and isolated, with long distances between large centers, the services of Minutemen are much needed, it is believed.

Different from the State Guard which is a military organization formally organized with regular pay, the Minutemen will serve only if they wish to and at their own expense furnishing their own weapons and ammunition. While General Malone does not expect all of the 288,000 licensed hunters in the State to become Minutemen, he does anticipate a large response to the patriotic purpose of the organization. "Considerable numbers" have shown enthusiasm for the project, which he said, sprang somewhat simultaneously from the gun clubs of the State.

It is pointed out here that there will be no duplication of State Guard activities by the Minutemen, because the Minutemen will be serving in many instances where there would be no State Guardsmen. The Minutemen's knowledge of California mountains and coast will serve the State well should an invasion be attempted, its advocates declare.

Vichy Labor Office in Reich

VICHY, Unoccupied France, March 30 (AP)—Eight civilian employees will be sent to Germany to open a French Labor office in Germany to deal with problems connected with the employment of French workmen in German factories, under the new civilian representation agreement between Germany and France, announced here March 28.

[Official German sources have set at approximately 100,000 the number of French workmen engaged under voluntary contracts to replace German technicians called for Army duty.]

The only previous representation in Germany, since the armistice in 1940, has been the Embassy—without diplomatic status—for prisoners of war, headed by Georges Scapini, and the French delegation to the Armistice Commission at Wiesbaden.

[Announcement of the civilian office came on the heels of Axis-inspired reports from Bern that Pierre Laval, former Vice-Premier, was expected in Berlin next week to discuss efforts for greater French-German collaboration after interviews with Marshal Pétain and Vice-Premier Jean Darlan.]

Commando Raid Inflicts Heavy Damage at St. Nazaire

LONDON, March 30 (AP)—Damage which British Commandos inflicted at St. Nazaire in a daring raid Saturday should disable that German submarine base for a year and curtail U-boat activities in the North Atlantic for some time, a well-informed source said today.

Any submarines in the basin probably were left high and dry, experts declared, by destruction of the pumping station and the main lock gate, while those now at sea will have to return to other bases.

They visualized the possibility that constant bombing of St. Nazaire by the RAF might make repairs so difficult the Germans would be forced to concentrate their underseas raiders elsewhere—perhaps at Lorient or Bordeaux.

Survivors of the Commandos who carried out the raid received a heroes' welcome on their return home yesterday and their exploit was generally acclaimed as one of the most spectacular in British military history—ranking with the famous World War assault on Zeebrugge.

British Losses High

Although it was acknowledged the percentage of British losses in casualties probably was high, official reports on the outcome of the raid pictured it as a great success.

German assertions that defense batteries had thwarted the main purpose of the raid by sinking the former American destroyer Buchanan before she could be rammed into the main lock of the basin with her five-ton load of explosives were flatly denied.

On the contrary, a communiqué said, the Buchanan—renamed by the British the Campbeltown—rammed the center of the lock gate so hard that "she came to a standstill only when the bridge was abreast the gate itself."

A graphic eyewitness account of this exploit was given by Gordon Holman, Exchange Telegraph correspondent, who accompanied the British forces and reported that the Campbeltown went to her appointed end with guns blazing defiantly. Motorboats took off most of her crew after she crashed the dock.

Defies Nazi U-Boat

"She defied German submarines, mines and concentrated fire from shore batteries until she crashed through boom defenses and charged the dock entrance," he said.

Mr. Holman said the British naval forces approached St. Nazaire while the RAF was bombing the harbor.

"The Campbeltown continued on her way under constant fire from both sides of the river and a motor gunboat and blazed her way past the last barrier before the entrance to the drydock," he said.

"The Campbeltown finished her last journey magnificently by shooting up a German flak ship (antiaircraft vessel) which she left in flames before speeding up to about 20 knots for the charge into the gates. She piled herself up on them with the sureness of a ferret diving into a hole."

Mr. Holman's story was borne out by a member of the Campbeltown's crew, who was at a gun station as the destroyer—affectionately known to the British tars as "Old Buck"—dashed into the harbor.

"The engine room crew carried on until after the Campbeltown had crashed into the dock gates and right up to the end they gave her steam for 20 knots," he said.

Mr. Holman reported that the Germans put up fierce resistance to the Commando units put ashore, but said that tremendous explosions indicated the British forces had carried out extensive demolition work.

A British communiqué said the pumping station and dock operating gear were destroyed "and other demolition was carried out according to plan."

The Germans themselves acknowledged that British forces "actually succeeded in getting a foothold in certain places in the port area," but said they had been wiped out or captured.

The scheme of attack on shore provided that all men do a particular job and, Mr. Holman reported, "it was inevitable that the nonarrival of even a few Commando troops was a serious handicap."

"Demolition troops working with a speed which must have amazed the Germans fixed heavy charges of explosives to a bridge, the dock gates and important buildings and blew them sky high in a matter of minutes," he related.

The Campbeltown was in the first American flotilla to reach the United Kingdom in September, 1940, after the United States-British destroyers-for-bases swap.

For 18 months the 1,090-ton vessel was on convoy and coastal patrol work.

Week's Sub Toll 22 Ships; Inquiry Opened in Senate

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—The Navy's antisubmarine campaign in the Atlantic came under the scrutiny of Congress today and Chairman David I. Walsh (D) of Massahusetts said the Senate Naval Affairs Committee probably would call Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the Fleet, for an inquiry into the effectiveness of counter measures.

Senator Walsh told reporters the Committee had received many requests to look into the organization of surface and air patrols which have been combatting the Axis undersea marauders which have sunk some 98 United Nations merchant vessels since they invaded coastal and Caribbean waters after the United States declaration of war.

"I think Committee members want to be satisfied that everything possible is being done to eliminate this menace," Senator Walsh said.

Senator Walsh declared the Committee's move to inquire into the counter-submarine campaign should not be looked upon as presaging criticism of Navy efforts thus far.

The Committee was only interested, he said, in learning if the patrol forces were doing their job as efficiently as possible. He indicated, however, that if the group found any reason for complaint on that score, members would not hesitate to voice it.

The Army and Navy announced jointly last week the co-ordination of defense forces on the Atlantic Coast, the practical effect of which would give the Navy command over Army patrol planes used in scouring the coastal waters for lurking submarines.

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—Sea warfare in Atlantic waters reaped a toll of 22 United Nations ships in the past week, bringing the officially announced total of Atlantic sinkings since Pearl Harbor to 98.

The loss of 12 vessels off the Eastern United States coast was announced between March 22 and March 28, making 51 sinkings in that area since Dec. 7.

In Canadian waters, five sinkings last week made the total since Pearl Harbor 22; in the Caribbean, five more brought that region's losses to 24, while off South America only one ship has been reported sunk since United States entry into the war.

Ships sunk last week included 11 American vessels, four Norwegian, four British, one each of the Netherlands and Honduras and one unidentified Allied merchantman.

Over the week end survivors of five torpedoed vessels reached the safety of widely scattered Atlantic ports, but at least 24 of their shipmates are known to be lost and another group adrift in a lifeboat is still missing.

Twenty-two crewmen from an American merchantman who arrived in Norfolk recounted the heroism of their pilot, Able Seaman Oscar G. Chappel, who was fatally burned as he stood at the helm keeping his ship headed into the wind so 22 others could escape. The sinking occurred off the Atlantic Coast Thursday.

Rescued by a ship that dropped a dozen depth charges when it arrived on the scene 30 minutes after the attack, the survivors said 11 shipmates were lost when a submarine pumped three torpedoes into their tanker.

At Savannah 23 members of the crew of another tanker told how they left their boat in lifeboats and rafts, also in Atlantic waters near the coast, after two torpedoes smashed amidships. They were picked up the following morning. Thirteen of the crew were missing.

Berlin's Claim

BERLIN, from German radiocasts, March 30 (AP)—The Berlin Radio said today that 1,300,000 tons of shipping had been sunk off the United States coast since the first appearance there of Axis submarines. The Radio said 73 tankers were among the ships torpedoed.

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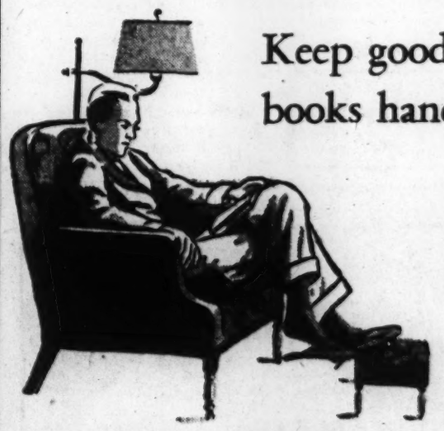
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Australia, New Zealand on War Council

Continued from Page 1

surrounding islands during recent weeks.

In Burma, British mechanized troops were reported fighting at Paungde, 30 miles south of Prome on the railroad to the north nearest to the coast. This would indicate a gain of 10 miles for the Japanese since the end of last week. Around Toungoo, to the East, the entrapped Chinese still were holding their own and apparently making successful counterattacks.

Pacific War Council:

Organization of a new Pacific War Council, giving representation to Australia and New Zealand in considerations of war problems, was announced today by the White House. President Roosevelt called the first meeting for April 1.

Canada, Great Britain, and China, along with the United States, also will be represented.

In announcing the Council, Mr. Roosevelt said in a statement:

"It is imperative that all of the United Nations now actively engaged in the Pacific conflict consider together matters of policy relating to our joint war effort.

"An effective war can only be prosecuted with the complete cooperation and understanding of all the nations concerned. The new Council will be in intimate contact with a similar body in London."

White House officials were unable to say immediately whether the Washington Council would be charged with directing action in the Southwest Pacific war theater or whether that would be left to the London Council. Presumably, however, there will be complete teamwork between the two.

Australia:

As the Japanese still waited in their arc of island bases above Australia today, Gen. Douglas MacArthur began shaping plans to prepare this continent's rising strength for seizing the offensive.

The only enemy thrusts during the week end were air blows March 28 on the northern Australian port of Darwin, including one today—its eighth—and the New Guinea harbor of Port Moresby—its twenty-first — raids which, a communiqué said, brought the invaders little gain, and cost them probably six planes destroyed and two damaged.

Australian Prime Minister John Curtin stated that Darwin was raided March 29 by only seven enemy bombers, yet it was the most costly attack there for the Japanese so far, two of their planes being shot down, another probably destroyed, and a fourth possibly bagged.

Direct advices from Port Moresby said that heavy floods had forced the Japanese back from their inland advance from their Lae and Salamaua base. Forty inches of rain was said to have spread mountain tributaries of the Markham River into torrents which have flooded the valley.

Meanwhile General MacArthur, United Nations' Supreme Commander in the Southwest Pacific, already has met Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, commander of Australia's land troops, and they are believed to have discussed the main outlines of the defense problems along with other high United States and Australian officers.

Among the forces gathering in Australia are American Negro ground troops, mostly skilled technical workers, and large groups of Anzac airmen and troops back from other fronts, a spokesman at General MacArthur's headquarters announced.

President Quezon of the Philippines has reached Melbourne. His arrival in Australia was disclosed March 27.

"El Presidente's" face was wreathed in smiles when General MacArthur strode forward at the railroad station to greet his friend of many years.

There was no fanfare. After the greetings, General MacArthur and President Quezon drove off in one automobile and Mrs. MacArthur followed in another with Mrs. Quezon, her daughters Maria, Aurora, and Zenaida, and her son, Manuel, Jr., to the residence where the Quezons will stay temporarily.

It was reported that the discussions this week would include the complete reorganization of the various commands in Australia under General Blamey, who will command American as well as Australian land forces.

Among changes expected to be announced is the removal of the formulation of a strategy from the present members of the Military Board, which will cease to operate as such. Members of the Board will become departmental heads under General Blamey, each responsible for definite duties associated with equipping armies and placing them in the field.

The senior military officer will be sent to Washington to represent Australia on the Allied Chiefs of Staff Committee.

The plans also envision promotion for many younger Australian air officers who have won distinction overseas in the present war.

According to Air Minister A. S. Drakeford, the American and RAAF attacks on Lae March 10 and since have probably damaged more than 10 per cent of the total cruiser strength with which the Japanese entered the war. In addition, 48 Japanese bombers and fighters either have been destroyed or probably destroyed over Australia and the surrounding islands in recent weeks, and at least 15 others damaged.

These successes, achieved with comparatively small forces, are no longer to be regarded as merely of tactical significance. They have made a marked strategical difference to the war.

Japan was estimated to have entered the war with between 40 and 50 cruisers and the Allied claim meant that four or five had been sunk or damaged at the northeastern approach to Australia alone.

Other Japanese cruisers have been sunk or damaged in other Pacific engagements, particularly in the Strait of Macassar and in the battles at the approaches of Java.

Burma:

British mechanized units battled Japanese troops today at Paungde, 30 miles south of Prome, in the first phase of a fight for Western Burma's oil fields, while at the eastern anchor of the defenders' line the invaders, strongly reinforced, pushed deeper into Chinese positions on the road from Toungoo to Mandalay.

The Chinese reported, however, that they won back several villages in one sector north of Toungoo, March 29, in a counterattack in which both sides lost heavily.

At Paungde, on the railroad from Rangoon to Prome, gateway to the oil fields, reconnaissance patrols made contact with the Japanese March 28, and the fight, apparently still raging, intensified quickly as the Japanese poured in more men and the British moved up armored forces.

The latest word on the Chinese stand against increasing odds at the eastern flank of the front came from the All India Radio which said that the Chinese, fighting at bayonet point, still held the eastern section of Toungoo. The Japanese seized the western part of the town in a circling movement from the north.

The radiocast said strongly reinforced Japanese units had penetrated northwest of Toungoo, forcing Chinese troops back to new positions on the Mandalay Road, the avenue of possible reinforcement to save the hard-pressed defenders of Toungoo.

Dispatches from Chungking, acknowledging that the battle for Toungoo had reached a critical stage, indicated that at least as late as March 29 an avenue of withdrawal from the town still was open.

Philippines:

The War Department in Washington reported today that Japanese attacks on the Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines dwindled after having been repulsed with heavy losses.

Hostile air raids continued day and night on the fortified island of Corregidor, however, a communiqué said, adding that one enemy plane flying above 27,000 feet was shot down by anti-aircraft shells.

On the southern island of Mindanao, local skirmishes took place between patrols at three widely separated points.

Following repulse of a heavy Japanese attack on the Bataan Peninsula on March 28, fighting continued throughout the night but died down at daybreak Sunday, the War Department said.

Australia Abandons Daylight Saving Time

By the Associated Press

Melbourne, Australia, March 30

With winter approaching, Australia discontinued daylight saving time at 2 a. m. today, setting clocks back an hour. (Australia thus is 14 hours ahead of Eastern War time.)

Canadian Crops Put on Same Basis As War Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Agriculture must be admitted to a full partnership with other industries as a war essential, and food considered as necessary as guns and shells, according to F. R. Oliver, Provincial Minister of Public Works and Welfare.

Pointing out that the whole world may look to Canada and the United States as a source for food, and since the United States never has been a great food exporting country, Canadian farm production may assume unusual proportions in world economy, he held that Canadian farming must be given a rating equal to that of any war industry. To make it successful, Mr. Oliver continued, the growers also must be given a reasonable profit and reasonable manpower for food production.

Drive Begun

Continued from Page 1

pair, or influence the loyalty, morale or discipline of the military and naval forces of the United States, to distribute any written or printed matter which advises, counsels, or urges insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty by any member of the military or naval forces."

The F. B. I. investigation developed that on Jan. 31, 1942, Mr. Fahl visited the bachelor officers' quarters at Lowry Field to sell an aviation magazine through the post exchange. In conversations with officers from the Air Corps Gunnery School at Las Vegas, Nev., who were at Lowry Field for special training, Mr. Fahl is alleged to have declared that the officers were not fighting for democracy and were "suckers."

Denaturalization Drive

The Department of Justice also proceeded today to begin its action to cancel the naturalization certificates of foreign-born American citizens whose conduct and statements show that their true allegiance is to a foreign country rather than to the United States.

Proceedings are being brought in judicial districts throughout the country, and Francis Biddle, the Attorney General, has instructed the United States Attorneys to bring the first cases in Southern California, Oregon, Northern Illinois, Eastern Wisconsin, Eastern Pennsylvania, Northern and Western New York, and Eastern Louisiana.

"The Department of Justice feels that the cancellation of certificates of naturalization is an important and effective weapon in dealing with organized, subversive and disloyal activities," Mr. Biddle said.

Under the present law, mental reservation of allegiance to a foreign state at the time of naturalization is a "fraud" for which citizenship may be canceled. Acts subsequent to naturalization have been admitted in evidence in such cases to show that the defendant mentally reserved allegiance at the time of naturalization from which subsequent conduct the courts have inferred a fraudulent intent.

Napoleon's Vest Brings $730 at Paris Auction

PARIS, From German Broadcasts, March 30 (AP)—A white waistcoat which Napoleon is said to have worn while in exile on St. Helena was sold at public auction here last week for 36,500 francs—$730.

New Phases of the War

By a Staff Artist

South African Coast in Peril

How the Union suddenly finds itself related to immediate war developments as Japanese thrust into Indian Ocean. The status of the island of Madagascar and of Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique) provide a major cause of concern for the South Africans.

British-Nazi Fleets Clash In Arctic Convoy Battle

Continued from Page 1

name, but many British cruisers are named for cities, as are all United States cruisers.]

Apparently referring to one of the four merchant ships reported bombed the day before, the High Command said survivors of one ship besides those of the 10,000-ton transport from New York were taken aboard by German naval craft.

The 10,000-ton transport was said to have been sunk by torpedo hits and naval gunfire.

Nazi Shipping Raided

LONDON, March 30 (AP)—British bombers attacked enemy shipping off the Norwegian coast last night, the Air Ministry announced today, but informed sources said there were no major operations over German territory.

The British destroyer Brocklesby, added to the fleet since the start of the war, destroyed one Junkers 88 divebomber and badly damaged another, the Admiralty announced.

The time and place of the destroyer's fight with the German planes was not disclosed but the Admiralty said the Brocklesby was undamaged and its crew unhurt.

Nazi Boat Torpedoed

LONDON, March 30 (AP)—British planes patrolling the coasts of Norway and Denmark torpedoed and probably sank a German supply ship and set afire a smaller ship last night, the Air Minister announced today.

Torpedoes were released at two other German ships, but the pilots were unable to observe the results because of heavy anti-aircraft fire from escort vessels.

One American-made Hudson bomber swooped so low to bomb the smaller ship that it struck the mast or superstructure, tearing off its wing lights and smashing a hole in its nose.

Hero of Pacific Air Battle Tells of Downing 6 Japanese

A task force of the United States Pacific Fleet was attacked by 20 Japanese bombers in the Southwest Pacific Feb. 20 and not more than one of the attackers survived. The story of the attack has at last been told by Lieut. Edward H. O'Hare, pilot of an American fighter plane.

PEARL HARBOR, March 30 (AP)—Lieut. Edward H. O'Hare, who had tackled nine twin-engined Japanese bombers single-handed and had bagged six of them, maybe seven, was sitting in the officers' quarters here. He told how in the morning, planes from the carrier had shot down two four-motored Japanese patrol bombers and in the afternoon the American pilots and antiaircraft guns had sent all but one of a wave of nine twin-engined attackers falling in flames. The second and final wave came a few minutes later.

It was when the last wave of nine bombers was reported approaching that Lieutenant O'Hare went into action. Other carrier planes were being refueled or were not in the immediate vicinity.

Lieutenant O'Hare took to the air with but one teammate and when the latter discovered his guns were not working right, Lieutenant O'Hare was left to meet the oncoming enemy planes.

"They were about 12 miles from the carrier and coming straight for it, so there wasn't much to do but get in there and shoot it out with them," the flier explained.

"In our first pass at them two were hit and dropped out. One of them had a badly smoking engine and we had no time to see what was happening to the other.

"Then we would just shoot at one and he would fall away and then we would make a pass at the next one.

"The first two to fall were at the rear of the formation so we just started up the line for the rest of them. When they would get knocked out the others would close into formation. Four of them got right over the carrier and we made a pass at these. The leader and his wing man were hit then. And by that time the squadron leader, Lieut. Commander John S. Thach and others were up there giving us support."

Lieutenant O'Hare had knocked down five bombers before the wave reached a position above the carrier and then had damaged two others so badly that he was given credit for at least one of them. None of the wave of enemy planes got away and the carrier was not hit.

"What did you and the other pilots do when you returned to the ship?" the Lieutenant was asked.

"Well, I wanted a glass of water," he replied with a smile.

Britain's Part Big In Soviet Defeat Of Nazis—Eden

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, said yesterday that the British Navy, along with British industry, transport and the merchant marine, is playing a "vital part" in the Russian victories against the Germans, according to a British Broadcasting Company radiocast heard here by Columbia Broadcasting System.

Mr. Eden spoke in South Wales, according to the broadcast, and "revealed that in Persia (Iran) the new supply route for Russia has been developed ahead of schedule." The broadcast continued:

"In January," he said, "the amount of material carried over it was 'double the figure for last November and by May it was hoped to double the figure for January.'"

Police Released

PRETORIA, South Africa, March 30 (CP)—About 200 of an estimated 300 policemen arrested in connection with alleged subversive activity have been released and have returned to duty, it was announced March 27.

It is expected that more will be released when thorough investigation has been made of each case. Of the remainder some will be interned and others will be charged under the emergency regulations.

First Radio 'Army Hour' Scheduled for April 5

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—The War Department has announced it would inaugurate a series of "Army hour" radio broadcasts, designed to link men in the armed forces overseas with home firesides.

The first such broadcast is scheduled for April 5, the eve of the annual Army Day. American military authorities and military leaders of other United Nations and soldiers from various United Nations bases will participate.

The program will be broadcast Sunday afternoons from 3:30 to 4:30, Eastern War Time, over the NBC network and transmitted by shortwave radio to army units abroad.

Japan's Drive Puts South Africa on Alert

Continued from Page 1

selves invite the suspicion that something is afoot.

In addition, there is evidence indicating that several French warships are stationed in Madagascar, also Italian vessels that escaped from Italian East Africa.

If the Japs controlled either Portuguese East Africa or Madagascar they would be in a position not only to threaten and attack South Africa, but they could cut off vital sea lanes of the African coast along which pass most of the supplies of the Allied forces in the Middle East.

War Not Far Away

For these reasons there is a growing demand for the adoption of a vigorous security policy aimed at forestalling Axis moves in this area. Like many Americans after Pearl Harbor a goodly portion of South Africans only now suddenly realize that the war is not something remote but may come into their backyard. The mood of Durban today is quite similar to the American Pacific Coast. Barbed-wire entanglements are being strung up along the beaches. Plans are being rushed for possible emergency evacuation. People whose presence doesn't contribute to the war effort already are being asked to move inland.

Nevertheless despite recent preparations the defenses of Durban and other eastern and southeastern coastal points are inadequate. In South Africa as in Australia the problem of home defense was initially handicapped by the fact that a good part of the available man power has been serving outside the country.

Proud of War Contribution

South Africans are justly proud of their war contribution. They have so far raised 175,000 volunteers, a good record considering that there are only about 2,000,000 white South Africans of whom nearly 40 per cent oppose the war effort.

South African isolationism is proving far more tenacious than its American counterpart which didn't survive Pearl Harbor.

This is because American isolationism was merely a question of foreign policy, whereas in South Africa it is one expression of the deep-rooted antagonism between the anti-British Boer, or, as they prefer being called, Afrikaner Nationalists, and British Loyalists.

To be sure, not all Afrikaners are anti-British. Nearly one third support the Government of Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, and many volunteered, but there remain a substantial group whose thinking hasn't altered since the Boer War.

Bloc Belittles Danger

In this connection, the following excerpt from an appeal recently issued by one group of extreme isolationists, the so-called "Heerenigde Partei," illustrates their viewpoint.

"Don't let yourself be misled by the imaginary danger of a Japanese invasion which can only occur in direct opposition to Japan's agreement with its European allies and to the admitted interests of these allies in Africa."

Afrikaner Nationalists are split up into several squabbling groups, including the New Order Party led by the Germanophile former Defense Minister, Oswald Pirow, and Gen. J. B. M. Herzog's groups.

All these demand severance of all British connections and establishment of an independent republic with varying degrees of Nazi emulation.

Surely a situation in which oppositionists may freely express solidarity with the country's warring enemies is unique in the history of a democratic or any other government.

A Fascist Movement

These groups confine themselves ostensibly to political parliamentary agitation, but the Ossewa Brandwag Party—the "Sentinels of the OxWagon"—is a full-blown indigenous Fascist movement which exists on the border of legality.

There is a small group of Nazi fanatics who call themselves "National Socialist Rebels." Their organization oath begins, "All my struggle and aspirations are for the freedom and independence of Afrikaner Volk in South Africa and for building up a National Socialist state in accordance with the idea of Adolf Hitler as applied to Afrikaner Volk."

Sixteen members of this outfit, including their Führer O. Liebbrandt, are now standing trial for treason. Liebbrandt appears in court wearing a brown shirt and tie. He has a toothbrush moustache and greets everybody, including the Judge, with a Nazi salute.

The Afrikaner's sympathy for Hitler is chiefly roused by his racial theory. They, too, believe in racial superiority and wish to keep the native population in complete subjugation.

In the teeth of this time-honored belief Marshal Smuts, whose vision and courage make him both a great soldier and statesman, has delared his readiness to train and arm native troops to aid in defense when needed.

This revolutionary stand is so indicative of the new spirit throughout the British Empire that it has aroused the opposition to a frenzy. They predict that the natives will massacre the whites. To these and other protests Marshal Smuts dryly answered: "I am sorry to have to say if but the attitude of the native population in many respects is more praiseworthy than that of some of the honorable Senators opposite."

The real issue is indeed that South Africa's 8,000,000 natives are solidly behind Britain and the present Government, and any move that gives them more voice will deflate the opposition from their present appearance of importance to a negligible minority.

It is not the white man's doom they fear (as their attitude toward the Japanese shows) but their own political extinction.

Americans in Tokyo Get Evacuation Hint

By the Associated Press

London, March 30

Reuters quoted Japanese reports today that the Swiss Minister in Tokyo had requested all United States citizens there to communicate with the Swiss Legation as soon as possible in connection with possible evacuation. The Swiss Legation is administering American affairs in Japan.

Japan's Reserves Found Weak Behind South Pacific Front

Continued from Page 1

which keep constantly advancing without possessing sufficient reserves to allow new troops to take up the brunt of each successive new assault. Similar conclusions are warrantable regarding the Japanese Fleet. All this perhaps explains why the Allied forces have obtained an invaluable respite since the fall of Java. The fall of Bandoeng and the end of formal Dutch resistance in Java took place March 7, over three weeks ago. Since then only air raids have been inflicted on Australia proper. Japan never can hope to regain those lost three weeks which have made an enormous difference here. However, strong as Australia was then, it is many times stronger today and one wonders if perhaps the Allied gain during this period of grace is not final proof that the Japanese are seriously overstrained and overextended.

It would be foolish to assume the enemy is not capable of a heavy attack on Australia, which generally is expected. But it is fairly safe to draw the deduction that Japan itself is vulnerable now to any attack launched against its supply lines behind the present front.

Enemy Vulnerable

That does not mean that the enemy is any less dangerous, but it means that it would be a mistake to continue to be depressed by evidences of the enemy's continued striking power. While his home bases and supply lines are untouched, his offensive power inevitably remains strong, particularly with the momentum of advance aiding him. However, it would be unreasonable to overlook the tangible reasons for realizing that he is vulnerable himself whenever a blow can be delivered upon his weak points.

Meanwhile, organization of all Allied forces here is proceeding rapidly during the respite. Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey and Maj. Gen. John Dudley Laverack have been given land command clarifying the subordinate fields of responsibility here under General MacArthur.

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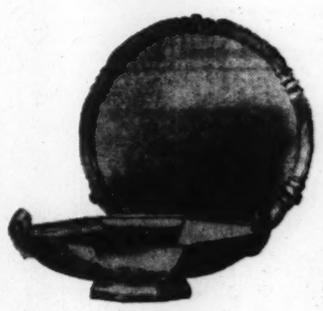

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Tommy Holmes Impresses Manager Stengel—Detroit Ends Bruin Rule on Boston Ice

Yankee Castoff a Star In Grapefruit League

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANFORD, Fla., March 30—For three years the Braves have tried to make life easier for Johnny Cooney. At a time in his baseball career when he should have been filling a less strenuous utility-coaching role, the slender veteran who started as a pitcher with the old Boston Nationals back in 1921 has stayed in there hustling and winning, waiting for a younger man to take his place. But always when the season opened, Casey Stengel had to forget the rookies and play Cooney in center field.

This procedure might be repeated this spring. As Cooney himself points out, it is not easy to eliminate a player who batted .319 and paced all regular National League outfielders in the defensive column. John considers 1941 one of his best years.

Yankee Product

However, with the Grapefruit League season drawing swiftly to a climax, it appears as if Stengel has found his boy. Tommy Holmes, a fast, eager, capable youngster plucked out of the Yankee chain, seems able to do everything expected of a big-league center fielder. Unlike all of the other fellows who tried to fill Cooney's shoes, this boy from Brooklyn with the tenor voice hits every type of pitching and handles everything they drive his way in the field.

It is a well-known story in the big leagues that if the Yankees sell a ball player he can't be much good. Such a ticket has been pinned to Holmes. But Stengel disagrees. "Check back and see who the Yankees have had for outfielders the last few years," said the manager of the Braves. "Di Maggio, Henrich, Keller, Selkirk, and a few more. They were good enough to win five pennants in six years, weren't they? Plus five world championships. Now I ask you, how is a young outfielder going to break into that crowd? It's impossible."

Wants to Work

The Yankees might still have Holmes today, but he went to President Ed Barrow and said, in part: "Mr. Barrow, I want to play ball. None of this sitting on the bench for me. If the Yankees can't play me, please pass me along to some other club that can." And so Tommy came to the Braves this winter, ambitious to make good in the National League where ill fortune had blocked his path in the American.

Holmes is not a long hitter. More experienced critics call him an old-time type of ball player. That is, he depends more on trickery and his head, than on sheer power. "I try to hit with the pitch," explained the kid from Brooklyn. "If it's outside the plate, I drop it in left field; if inside, I pull it to right. (He hits lefty). I'm not home-run conscious. I've seen a lot of fellows drop out of this game simply because they kept going for homers, and didn't have the power. If you keep swinging you'll get under a ball every once in a while and drive it out of the park. Singles and doubles are good enough for me. Paul Waner has done pretty well with that system."

Always Over .300

Nowhere in Tommy's minor league schooling is there a mark below passing. Having discovered him playing for the Bay Parkways in Brooklyn, the Yankees shipped him to Norfolk in the Piedmont League. Immediately he was a star, finishing the year with a .320 average and 25 home runs. Next stop was Binghamton, where he rose to .368. After a brief stretch with Kansas City, he settled at Newark and turned in successive years of .339, .307 and .304.

"Anybody who hits over .300 three straight years in double-A ball has a good chance up here," continued Stengel. "Why, he's never hit under .300. Not even in school. He must be a good hitter. I know he cracks a ball pretty good down here. They have to pitch to him. He doesn't go after those bad balls. And he's quick on the bases. What can't he do?"

Those male fans who attended the annual baseball writers' banquet in the Copley-Plaza Hotel this past winter remember the boost Holmes received from Joe Di Maggio. The Yankee star got to his feet after accepting an award, and everyone figured he would talk about himself. But instead he praised Holmes—called him a high type of young man who could do about everything on a ball field. At the time, the Hub scribes thought it a sporting gesture on the part of Di Maggio, but doubted slightly if Holmes was that good. Now they see what Joe meant.

* * *

With the lone exception of Sunday, the Braves spend all of this week at Sanford. Tomorrow is an open date. On Wednesday the Brooklyn Dodgers come in for a game, to be followed on Thursday by the Phils. After another open date Friday, the Stengels take on the Browns here Saturday and the same club at De Land the next afternoon. That last date is the final with a big league opponent until the city series in Boston with the Red Sox.

* * *

Rather than keep Cooney out of the line-up completely, Stengel may occasionally alternate Johnny with Holmes, depending on the opposing pitcher. Tom is left-handed; Johnny right. Cooney, too, is considered a relief at first base.

* * *

Buddy Gremp looks like a much better hitter this spring. Too, he has been seen off in a corner of the field several times, practicing on low throws and pick-ups with his first baseman's mit. He could also play second or third in a pinch.

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Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the April 4 Issue

THE RETURN OF STAFFORD CRIPPS
By Eric Estorick
Tracing the stirring career of the Lord Privy Seal of the British War Cabinet and leader of the House of Commons, who is now in India reconciling its warring factions for united action against Japan.

MAN'S BEST FRIEND UNDER FIRE
By William H. Stringer
When a dog "joins the army" he doesn't get a commission, but his faithfulness and bravery win many a medal, says Dorothy Harrison Eustis, army trainer and founder of the Seeing Eye project in America.

AMERICA'S STAKE IN THE ORIENT
By Vanya Oakes
Appraisal of the effect on American production and defense of the shifting empires in the Southern Pacific.

THE CHURCH AND THE NEW ORDER
By Albert Field Gilmore
Review of the recent convention of Protestant denominations called by the Federal Council of Churches to consider the winning of a permanent peace to follow the second world war.

NORTH WITH THE WATERFOWL
By Raymond S. Dock
Spring parade of the Redheads, Canvasbacks, and Pintails, and legions of honking, homing waterfowl, as they move northward over fleecy sky trails.

MY AQUATIC LILLIPUTIANS
By Sydney Hayward
And up from the ocean's depths into home aquariums come shiny, colorful sea midgets to delight fish hobbyists with their quaint antics.

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Braves Backstop —By Pap'

Clyde KLUTTZ
- THE BRAVES' ROOK'IE CATCHER SHAPES UP AS A REAL FIND
NO LOAFING ALLOWED!
CLYDE WORKED UNDER PEPPER MARTIN LAST YEAR and LEARNED TO HUSTLE ALL THE WAY
KLUTTZ HITS 'EM IN THE CLUTCH
HE BATTED .336 IN 83 GAMES WITH SACRAMENTO LAST SEASON AFTER JOINING THE CLUB FROM DECATUR A MONTH AFTER THE SEASON STARTED
PAP'

Wide World Features

Sports Around the Hub

Dartmouth Had Nice Trip Anyway

It was a nice trip for the Dartmouth Indian basketball players anyway. They journeyed to New Orleans, won the eastern eliminations and then hopped over to Kansas City for the National Collegiate A. A. final and faded before the taller, heavier, and better-manned Indians from Stanford, 53 to 38. Dartmouth was very much in the running until the second half when their strength faded. The $93.75 received by each team over and above expenses will hardly serve to stabilize basketball for next year.

* * *

About all the Bruins have left going to Detroit for the second play-off game against the Red Wings is courage. The Wings unquestionably have the better team and they are playing on home ice. With all due respect to the other members of the Bruins, it remains for Frankie Brimsek in the Boston net, to turn the tide. The locals were outplayed in all three games with Chicago, but "Brimmie" kept them in.

* * *

Curtailed sports programs for the future took another step here Saturday, when the New England colleges held their meeting and mostly favored dropping the freshman rule along with canceling the N. E. I. C. 4-A. track meet, the annual tennis tournament, and probably the intercollegiate golf competition.

* * *

The University Club saw quite an upset in the New England Badminton championships yesterday when two local players, Wayne Schell and William Faversham, Jr., smashed through the top-seeded pair of Chester Goss and Private Harold Seavey, United States Army, 15-4, 12-15, 15-6. Carl Loveday defeated Glen Thompson of Toronto, 15—3, 15—2, in the singles and paired with Mary Hagen of New Jersey for the mixed doubles title. Mrs. Leonard Schlemm and Patricia Donovan won the women's doubles and the latter took the ladies' singles.

* * *

It took Yale a long time to oust Michigan from the N. C. A. A. swimming championship, but today the Eli is receiving earned congratulations for doing just that. Saturday night the Eli had compiled a two-day total of points, sufficient almost to double the Wolverine score. Yale totaled 71 points to 39 for Michigan with Ohio State scoring 34. Rene Chouteau, Yale's high scorer with two victories and a third, was voted the "outstanding swimmer" of the meet by the assembled coaches.

* * *

The Red Sox and Braves had hard going over the week end, the former losing to Cincinnati, Saturday, 3-2, and Detroit, 3-0, yesterday. The Braves lost to Washington Saturday, 4-2, and Cincinnati, yesterday, 5-0 . . . Joe Morgan of Roxbury won the 32d annual 10-mile road run Saturday and Johnny Kelley won the time prize presented by Mayor Tobin . . . Rangers stayed in the Stanley Cup fight by dividing with Toronto over the week end, the Leafs winning, 2 to 1, in Toronto, Saturday and Rangers winning 3-1 in New York last night. Toronto now leads 3 games to 2.

* * *

The battered Boston Olympics were unsuccessful in their week-end hockey series with the New York Rovers, losing 7-2 here Saturday night in what was a "night" for Vic Polish and 5-4 in overtime at New York yesterday afternoon. . . . In the fact of so many sports cancellations golfers are glad to hear the announcement from President Mel Merritt of the M.G.A. that the State open would be held at Oyster Harbors as usual this year, with the dates set for June 29 and 30.

* * *

During the two-day swimming meet at Harvard, Leo Barry of Brown University was elected president of the College Swimming Coaches' Association of America. Bob Muir of Williams is one of the vice-presidents. . . . Navy and Coast Guard officials are encouraging yachtsmen to carry on a close-to-shore yacht racing season, adding that in emergencies some of the boats might be of use in the service. . . . A championship basketball game is scheduled for the Boston Arena Thursday night as part of a double-header. The feature game has the Boston Goodwins, with Stutz Modzelewski and Chet Jaworski of Rhode Island State in the line-up facing the famous Renaissance five, which has lost only one game in the last 102 played. The other game will be the Munson A. C. of Cambridge and the Chelsea A. A., with both teams having the same line-ups as played for Chelsea and Rindge Tech in the Tech final for high schools last year. . . . Nick Delninno and Warren Price have been elected captains of the basketball and track teams at Tufts, respectively. Hayden Ringer is wrestling leader and Bill Maguire will head the hockey team.

Hogan Increased Money Winnings And Vardon Lead

GREENSBORO, N. C. (AP)—Ben Hogan, the Hershey, Pa., money-player, didn't win the Greensboro open golf tournament but he added to his lead in the cash winnings race and Vardon trophy competition just the same.

First money of $1,000 went to Sam Byrd of Ardmore, Pa., but Hogan split second and third money with Lloyd Mangrum at $650 each. This ran his earnings for the year to $7808. Sam Snead got $150 for finishing in a tie for eighth and held on to second place with $5,878.

Mangrum boosted his winnings to $4,283.

The other leaders:

Byron Nelson, Toledo, $3,772; Chandler Harper, Portsmouth, Va., $3,307; Chick Harbert, Battle Creek, Mich., $2,871; Lawson Little, Monterey, Calif., $2,079; Sam Byrd, Ardmore, Pa., $2,333; Jimmy Thomson, Del Monte, Calif., $2,180; Herman Barron, White Plains, N. Y., $2,130; Herman Heiser, Akron, $2,121.

In the Vardon Trophy race Hogan pulled up to 200 points, Snead to 132, Nelson to 128, and Mangrum to 117. Harper also was fifth in this competition with an even 100.

College Lacrosse
By the Associated Press
Results March 28
Pennsylvania 5, Lafayette 2.
Rutgers 7, Alumni 5.

College Track
By the Associated Press
Results March 28
Wesleyan 80½, Connecticut 80½.
Virginia M. I. 108½, Wm. and Mary 17½.

Capitals Take First Contest In Play-Offs

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 30 (AP) — The Indianapolis Capitals held a one-game lead over the Hershey Bears today in the American Hockey League's final play-offs for the Calder Cup and could thank of pair of defense men for the advantage.

The teams' defense players scored five of the nine goals as the Caps downed the Bears at the Fairgrounds Coliseum last night, 5 to 4, in the opening contest of the championship series before a record crowd of 9,000.

Hal Jackson, Indianapolis right defense, tallied two goals and Doug McCaig, his alternate at the post, got another. Right defense Roger Jenkins poked in two counters for Hershey.

Hershey, which won two and lost two with Indianapolis in the regular season play, got off to a 3-to-1 lead in the first period but Jackson tallied before the gun to make it 3-2. Then McCaig skated the length of the ice and scored unassisted for the equalizer in the first two minutes of the second period. McCaig's pass to Connie Brown put the Caps in front, with Hal Jackson adding the fifth goal midway in the period. The Bears tallied their fourth and final score early in the last period.

The second game of the three-of-five series will be held here tonight. The third encounter will be at Hershey Thursday night and a fourth game, if necessary, will be on the Hershey team's ice Saturday night and a fifth in Indianapolis Sunday night.

USAHA Play-Offs
(Standing March 30)

Clubs	W	L	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
Washington	6	2	10	34	27
Johnstown	5	3	10	35	27
New York	4	3	8	38	31
Atlantic City	1	3	2	14	14
Boston	0	4	0	17	34

Remaining Games
March 31—Washington at Atlantic City.
April 2—New York at Atlantic City.
April 3—New York at Atlantic City.
April 4—Boston at Atlantic City.
April 5—Atlantic City at Boston.

Final Hershey Cup Standing

Clubs	W	L	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
Atlantic City	5	3	10	29	30
Baltimore	4	4	8	19	20
Jersey Shooters	3	5	6	25	31

(Atlantic City won and moved into A. H. A. U. S. Series.

Red Sox Face Cards Today At St. Pete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 30—Virtually at the end of their Florida training season, the Red Sox were in this leading West Coast city today to play the hustling St. Louis Cardinals. Tomorrow the teams play a return engagement at Sarasota, immediately after which the Red Sox will say good-bye to the land of the orange and grapefruit, and hustle to Atlanta, Ga., to open their homeward itinerary with the first of eight successive games against the Atlanta team.

In two previous contests, the Red Sox and Cardinals have split, the Sox winning 2-1 in 12 innings at St. Petersburg and the Cardinals winning 7-2 at Sarasota. Neither team has burned up the Grapefruit League, but both are regarded as pennant contenders. They might resume their rivalry next fall in the World Series.

Card Refugee

It's pretty hard to find a big league team which doesn't have at least one refugee from the great chain system Branch Rickey has built up for the Cardinals. The Braves, for example, have Clyde Kluttz. The Dodgers have Curt Davis. The Browns have Don Gutteridge. The Giants have Tom Sunkel. The Athletics have Dick Siebert. And the Red Sox have Mike Ryba.

Mike Ryba is the oldest of Red Sox players. He admits to 36 years. That's probably right, for he has been playing professional baseball 14 years, or since Scout Pop Kelchner signed him for the Cardinals and he trained with the Cardinals in 1928. Ryba came out of the coal mines of Pennsylvania, and ever since baseball has seemed to him an easy way of earning a living, although he has spent most of his years in the bus leagues, catching, pitching, managing, and even collecting tickets.

Most Publicized

Because of his colorful background, Ryba was the most publicized of Red Sox rookies a year ago. This spring he has received little attention with such new players as Ken Chase, Yank Terry, Oscar Judd, Johnny Pesky, Eddie Pellagrini, and Tony Lupien around for the writers to describe. But he is here and he is as important to the Red Sox pitching staff as he was last year.

Ryba won 24 games and lost eight for Rochester in 1940, which prompted the Red Sox to buy him. He hoped to be a starter, but Manager Joe Cronin decided that his talents were more suited to relief pitching. Ryba appeared in 36 games for the Red Sox, leading the staff, he won seven games and lost three. On this record he based his brief holdout this spring.

Relief Job

Mike, who became the father of a son less than two weeks ago, no longer aspires to be a starting pitcher with the Red Sox. He knows such a job is not for him, but he says, "A team is no better nowadays than its relief pitchers. I'm ready to take a fling at any of them, and if the chips are down, so much the better."

He'll probably pitch against the Cardinals in one of these two games. He knows most of them, and managed some of them when they were raw rookies in the minors.

The Southern Exposure

Joe Cronin may keep Eddie Pellagrini as a utility infielder ahead of Tom Carey and Skeeter Newsome. "I kept Bobby Doerr on the bench one year and it didn't hurt him," said the Sox manager recently . . . Cronin likes the way the Dorchester shortstop takes a cut at the ball, even if he doesn't hit it squarely very often. "He's fearless up there at the plate, and that means he has the biggest factor in his favor," says Cronin. Pellagrini seems to have finished second to Pesky in the shortstop battle, but Pesky may soon be drafted.

Exhibition Baseball
By the Associated Press
Results March 28
St. Louis (A) 13, Philadelphia (N) 6.
Washington (A) 4, Boston (N) 2.
Cincinnati (N) 3, Boston (A) 2.
Cleveland (A) 3, New York (N) 0.
St. Louis (N) 8, New York (A) 1.
Chicago (A) 3, San Diego (PCL) 0.
San Francisco (PCL) 6, Philadelphia (A) 4.
Pittsburgh (N) 10, Chicago (N) 9 (10 innings).
Detroit (A) vs. Brooklyn (N), cancelled, weather.

Results March 29
Brooklyn (N) 6, Washington (A) 1.
Oakland (PCL) 6, Philadelphia (A) 1 (morning game).
San Francisco (PCL) 6, Philadelphia (A) 1 (afternoon game).
San Diego (PCL) 5, Chicago (A) 4.
Detroit (A) 3, Boston (A) 0.
St. Louis (N) 3, New York (A) 2.
St. Louis (A) 8, Philadelphia (N) 6 (10 innings).
Cincinnati (N) 8, Boston (N) 0.
New York (N) 3, Cleveland (A) 2 (10 innings).
Chicago (N) 10, Pittsburgh (N) 4.

Hockey at a Glance
By the Associated Press
Results March 29
National League Semifinal Play-offs
New York 3, Toronto 1 (Toronto leads, 3 games to 2).
Detroit 6, Boston 4 (Detroit leads, 1 game to 0).
American League Final Play-offs
Indianapolis 5, Hershey 4 (Indianapolis leads, 1 game to 0).
Eastern Amateur Play-offs
Johnstown 7, Atlantic City 4.
New York 5, Boston 4 (overtime).
American Association Play-offs
Omaha 6, St. Louis 1.
Kansas City 6, Fort Worth 2.

Results March 28
National League Semifinal Play-offs
Toronto 3, New York 1.
American Association Play-offs
Omaha 3, St. Louis 1.
Eastern Amateur Play-offs
Atlantic City 6, Johnstown 1.
New York 7, Boston 3.

Red Wings Are Fulfilling Boast by Manager Adams

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 30—When the Detroit Red Wings first began training for the National Hockey League season last October, Manager Jack Adams went on record as saying that his Wings "might be the surprise of the year." It begins to look as though rotund John knew what he was talking about.

The Wings did not have too happy a time of it during the regular season, to be sure, winding up in fifth place. But lately—for nearly the last two months as a matter of fact—they have been traveling about as fast as their feathered namesakes.

Beat Montreal

Manager Adams saw his charges wind up the N. H. L. schedule with eight straight wins at home to beat out Montreal Canadiens for fifth place; he then saw them win two more from the Canadiens at the Olympia to take their quarter-final Stanley Cup play-off series; and last night he saw them defeat the Boston Bruins at the Garden 6-4 to take the opening game of their best-of-three semifinal. The Bruins now face the stupendous task of winning in the Motor City tomorrow night, and then returning to the Hub for another victory Thursday.

Such an order would be a large one for even the great Bruins outfit which started out the campaign last November. For the present squad, its gamesness and courage notwithstanding, it is monumental. If they do win, they will deserve all the bouquets thrown their way.

Bitter Blow

Probably the bitterest blow to the Bruins' hopes came last night when they bowed to the Wings, for that loss marked the first time in 22 starts—dating back to Dec. 7, 1937—that Boston has been defeated by the Red Wings at the Garden. Even more bitter was the knowledge that if the Bruins had not been broken up they still would have been able to maintain their mastery over Detroit.

As much as the B's disliked the thoughts of losing, there was no fooling about the affair on the part of the Wings themselves. They came to Boston determined to take this series in two-straight games, and they have now made good on half their boast. They started last night's contest in convincing fashion, running in three goals past Frankie Brimsek before the Bruins got rolling. And when the Bruins scored three goals, the Wings matched their efforts, failing only to match Jack McGill's last tally.

On the bright side of the picture for Boston was the fact that rookie McGill turned in the hat trick, scoring the Bruins' last three goals. These were his 10th, 11th, and 12th of the season and gives him a total of four for the play-offs. Roy Conacher got the B's opening marker. For the Leafs Carl Liscombe scored twice, and Mud Bruneteau, Don Grosso, Eddie Wares, and Sid Abel once each.

Not much more can be said—except that the Red Wings definitely won't be fooling on April Fool's Day.

Over the Blue Line

The Bruins and Wings left immediately after the game, a special train having been made up for the players and newspapermen . . . The Bruins were in car BB-1, the Boston and Detroit writers in BB-2, and the Wings in RW-1 . . . Walter Brown, General Manager of the Garden, made his first play-off trip of the season, having been unable to go to Chicago because of Garden commitments . . . Walter practically chaperoned the Bruins through the Toronto and Detroit series to the Stanley Cup a year ago.

* * *

After Manager Art Ross had specifically requested League President Frank Calder not to have Norman Lamport referee any more games in which the Bruins were participants, Norman was assigned not only to the B's first game in Chicago but also to last night's game here . . . Maybe Ross should have written a recommendation instead of a criticism to Calder . . . Linesmen were the two New Yorkers, Fred Stevenson and Sam Babcock . . . Mickey Ion, referee-in-chief, attended in his supervisory capacity.

* * *

Evidence of the esteem Manager Adams holds for the new Bruce-McGill-Hiller line could be seen from his assigning the best forechecker in the league, Don Grosso, to cover it . . . Grosso did some of his best work when the Wings were shorthanded in the first period . . . With Mud Bruneteau in the penalty box and the McGill line on for Boston, the Bruins had nary a shot on Mowers . . . As a matter of fact, they did not have a shot when they got a second break as Jimmy Orlando was exiled for board checking Roy Conacher.

The Wings took the Bruins' breath away when they scored at 19 seconds of the first period. . . . It was the quickest opening score of the season here. . . . The fast start of the visitors could have been attributed to the fact that they were on the ice before 8:20, a full five minutes before the Bruins, and were thoroughly warmed up. . . . At that, though, Bruce almost equalized for the Rossmen seconds later, Mowers just barely beating Gordie in front of the net.

* * *

Detroit's attitude was nothing if not extremely cocky before the game began. . . . In the dressing room there was talk only of taking this series in two straight contests, and they started off as though they meant it. . . . Moreover, the Wings did not exactly loaf in starting the second period, for Grosso cleanly beat Brimsek at the one-minute mark, after the Jackson line was trapped up the ice.

* * *

That the Boston crowd wants to see another series with Toronto was apparent when the score of the New York-Toronto score was announced at the end of the first period with Rangers leading. . . . The reception was nothing compared to the ovation given by a smaller crowd at the Garden Saturday when Toronto was announced as ahead. . . . Last night's crowd, incidentally, was a good-sized one of 13,100, much better than the 11,200 at the wind-up with Chicago. . . . That Chicago crowd was the smallest ever to see a play-off game in Boston Garden.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Sam Byrd, former major-league outfielder, won the $5,500 Greensboro golf open tourney with a 72-hole score of 279, five under par. Ben Hogan and Lloyd Mangrum fired 281's for second money.

* * *

New York—National League pro football club owners drafted customary 55-game schedule in three-day meeting with Mike Rodak, former Western Reserve star, sold by Detroit to Pittsburgh in the only player sale.

* * *

Kansas City—Stanford, Pacific Coast champion, defeated Dartmouth, Eastern intercollegiate king, 53 to 38, for N. C. A. A. basketball championship.

* * *

Cambridge, Mass.—Yale annexed N. C. A. A. swimming title for first time in 18 years by compiling 71 points. Michigan second with 39 and Ohio State third with 34.

* * *

East Lansing, Mich.—Oklahoma A. & M. won N. C. A. A. wrestling championship for sixth straight year by taking four individual titles and collecting 31 points. Host Michigan State grapplers second with 26.

* * *

Austin, Texas—Harold Hunt of Nebraska went 14ft. ⅜in. to win pole vault at annual University of Texas relays with the host team dominant in the baton-passing events.

* * *

Baton Rouge, La.—Wisconsin boxers won four N. C. A. A. championships and team title.

* * *

St. Louis—Ohio State took team title of N. C. A. A. fencing tournament with 34 points. St. John's of Annapolis second with 33½.

* * *

Annapolis—Illinois repeated as N. C. A. A. gymnastic champion by scoring 39 points in annual meet. Penn State second wth 30 ponts.

* * *

Lakeland, Fla.—Sammy Crooks, St. Petersburg, Fla., who set world Class B inboard runabout record last week, improved own mark by more than 2 m. p. h. in a special one-day regatta. The new record for five miles in competition is 45.778 m. p. h.

* * *

Lake Placid, N. Y.—The New York State downhill ski championship belong to Jack Wilkins, St. Lawrence, who schussed Mt. Jo in 2:09.2 in two runs to gain the title formerly held by Heinz Krebs.

* * *

Sun Valley, Idaho—The prodigious drive of Torger Tokle's steel-spring legs propelled him 188 feet in a record-bettering performance on Ruud Mountain's 40-meter ski jump. Tokle, North American record holder, left far behind the old mark of 164 feet set by Alf Engen, who peeled off a 175-foot jump.

* * *

Pinkham Notch, N. H.—Bob Meservey, Dartmouth, outclassed a field of 66 skiiers to win the sixth annual Webber Cup race on hazardous Wildcat Trail. The Dartmouth star negotiated the twisting mile and a third course in 2m. 15s.

* * *

Rutland, Vt.—Streaking down the course on perfect spring snow, Jerry Porter, of the Otter Ski Club, won both the downhill and slalom in the second annual Pico Peaks Wilson trophy competition. Rebecca Frazer, Woodstock, won the women's downhill and slalom.

Restaurants
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Art Exhibitions—New Films in Boston—The Opera in Review

'Americans 1942' on View At Institute of Modern Art

By Dorothy Adlow

At the Boston Institute of Modern Art there is now on exhibition the selection of pictures and sculptures shown recently by the New York Museum of Modern Art and entitled, "Americans 1942." Eighteen artists from nine States are presented in a number of representative works. This is the first of a series of exhibitions planned to familiarize us with artistic accomplishments in our own land in our own generation.

The exhibits are by no means light fare. They are reflective, somber, and grim; the humor is shot with irony; the characterization caustically defined. The techniques, independently evolved, are unconventional and uncompromising.

* * *

Since every extreme has already been encompassed in the exhaustive explorations of contemporary artists, the element of surprise is no longer the pronounced feature of such an exhibition. The pictures must now command attention for intrinsic traits of vitality, originality, and imagination. The painters either chronicle an event, generalize some characteristic experience, or express a mood. None of this dozen and a half painters cares for the naturalistic procedure, the accurate register of measures, shapes and colors as grasped by an average pair of eyes. Did the committee of selection deliberately ignore the objective painters, or did they make a point of specializing this time on the introspective artists?

The world envisioned by these exhibitors has been illumined, dramatized, and etherealized. The forms are often weightless, attenuate, insubstantial; the colors symbolical. The world of imagination may be revealed through facts, facts which are transformed, denatured or distorted. It may be overcast with ominous clouds, enveloped in gloom. The departures may appear revolutionary and unorthodox. But, the canvas itself for all its aloofness to objective fact, must possess consistency and logic.

That inner integrity is what is apparent in the work of these young Americans. They are highly disciplined within the frame; they make exacting demands on themselves in respect of their own premises and self-imposed rules. Their honesty is implicit in their work.

* * *

Two Bostonians make their debut in this exhibition. (New York was the first to recognize their marked gifts.) Jack Levine and Hyman Bloom are both individual, both forthright and profound. Mr. Levine bases his vigorous responses in fact; Mr. Bloom is a mystic. Mr. Levine dwells upon human character and has his own way of qualifying the grosser and nobler traits, of delineating character through accentuation and distortion. He fuses the man with his environment, all the phenomena, details, and backgrounds are made cohesive and retroactive. Mr. Levine's devotion to the Expressionists is undisguised. His Biblical compositions are deeply moving. Mr. Bloom's "Synagogue" has a Byzantine devotionalism and is more literal than his visionary evocations.

Darrel Austin's fanciful portraits have caught the imagination of many Americans; he has become one of the popular artists of the year. His color is undefinable, atmosphere allusive, and subjects dream-like. He paints with deep sea greens and ethereal blues. He applies the pigment with a palette knife, scrapes and scratches the surface, illuminates details with a phosphorescent light. These nocturnal portrayals are fabulous and primeval.

Raymond Breinin's pictures conduct us into surrealistic vistas. Francis Chapin puts on canvas a legible record of his delight in everyday scenes. Morris Graves says that he paints "to rest from the phenomena of the external world." His portrayals of birds in gouache are sheer delight. They show a preoccupation with texture comparable with that of Paul Klee, fantasies spun with thread-like lines.

* * *

Joseph Hirsch compared with his neighbors is a realist, painting people with a vigorous and able brush. Charles Howard is the abstractionist, whose simplified forms relate admittedly to fact. His lines are clean-edged, and surfaces smooth, contrasting with the rough and elusive textures of the other artists. Fletcher Martin is the painter of American life, a George Bellows of the second generation. Mitchell Siporin paints refugees and guerrillas in an El Grecan manner. Everett Spruce tries to get down to essentials with well-defined, simplified details. In the background of all these painters we discern the guidance or at least the artistic ancestry of Odilon Redon, Toulouse-Lautrec, Pablo Picasso, Henri Matisse, Magdalenian cave painters and Coptic weavers.

The sculpture shows that heartening tendency in America to revive the age-old principles of plastic art, to simplify, to organize, to abstract. Samuel Cashwan strives for a classical ideal of perfection and simplification. Emma Lu Davis is inventive; Donal Hord monumental. All the sculpture shows a predilection for the more primitive features in plastic design.

'Bantam Rooster'

Painted wood with copper, by Emma Lu Davis, in the exhibition at the Institute of Modern Art.

'Seated Clown'

Ink and chalk on board, by Rico Lebrun, now on exhibition at the Institute of Modern Art.

Stage News

"Blossom Time" is announced for an engagement at the Shubert Theater beginning Monday evening, April 20. Everett Marshall will head a cast which includes Marthe Errolle, Frank Hornaday, Agnes Cassidy, and Detmar Poppen.

* * *

Gogol's "The Inspector General" is announced as the spring production of the Harvard Dramatic Club. Four perfromances will be given at Brattle Hall, Cambridge, beginning on Wednesday evening, April 22, and the play will be presented at several army camps including Fort Devens and Camp Edwards.

* * *

Hardeen, the magician, will give an audition to boy and girl magicians on the stage of the Majestic Theater where "The New Stage Hellzappin" is now in its third week. Applications for audition should be made by letter addressed to Hardeen at the theater.

* * *

"Toby Tyler" will be presented by the Clare Tree Major Children's Theater of New York at Jordan Hall on Saturday morning, April 11, as the last in a series of plays for children given under the auspices of the Women's International League.

'Fleet's In' With Music At the Met

"The Fleet's In" makes up in entertainment — tunes, jokes, and talent — for what it lacks in plot. The new film musical at the Metropolitan Theater is, generally speaking, a well-laundered version of the Kenyon Nicholson-Charles Robinson farce, "Sailor Beware," which has served Hollywood before. The story is a shore-leave affair about Casey Kirby (Arthur Holden) whose popularity with the ladies encourages his shipmates to wager that he can win the heart of "The Countess," a dance hall songstress with a very cold eye for sailors. Kirby falls genuinely in love with "The Countess" (Dorothy Lamour) who returns his affection until she is informed of the wager.

* * *

The film is saved from floundering by some well-aimed dialogue life preservers from the hands of Walter DeLeon, Sid Silvers, and Ralph Spence, and by the contributions of a raft of actors dressed up as sailors, and pretty girls dressed up as pretty girls. Eddie Bracken is the principal seagoing comic and Betty Hutton, as his swetheart, gives aid to one of the funniest songs of the year, "Arthur Murray Taught Me to Dance in a Hurry." Miss Hutton, an uncompromising jitterbug, has almost as much energy as a jeep and is far more cute.

When the need arises, Cass Daley and Gil Lamb, from vaudeville, throw out a comical lifeline. But enthusiasm for Mr. Lamb must be considerably modified by the fact that he is allowed to mar an otherwise enjoyable film with some highly offensive humor.

Victor Schertzinger's direction on the whole is as lively as his film. Or perhaps one should put it the other way.

Miss Lamour behaves handsomely as the bewildered "Countess." Lorraine and Rogan, and vocalists Bob Eberly and Helen O'Connell share the camera and microphone in the revue sequences, which predominate. Jimmy Dorsey and his band supply cheerful musical accompaniment.

"A Yank on the Burma Road," the other feature, is about a Manhattan hackman who, having become renowned for capturing two gangsters, is asked by the Chinese Government to lead a truck convoy over the Burma Road. In addition to meeting the invading Japanese, Joe Tracey also encounters romance in the person of Gail Farwood (Laraine Day) whose husband is suspected of having flown for the invaders.

* * *

There are some exciting scenes of trucks plunging down mountainsides after the Japanese have done their best to make the road impassable. The film reaches its climax in a battle between Chinese guerrillas and the invaders. At this point, Farwood, taken prisoner by the Chinese, reveals the full nature of his treachery. At this point, too, the script writers abandon their legitimate adventure story and give melodrama its head. Prior to this, they have gone no further than having their hero risk his cargo of valuable supplies for the love of his lady.

Laraine Day may be credited with her best performance to date. Barry Nelson is gruff, gritty, and good-hearted as the driver. Keye Luke and Sen Yung are prominently cast as Chinese and Stuart Crawford earns hisses as the villain. George B. Seitz directed.

Repertory Plans

No performances are scheduled for this week by the New England Repertory company at its playhouse in Joy Street. The repertory for next week will include Molière's "The Imaginary Invalid," Wednesday and Thursday, April 8 and 9 and Saturday, April 11; and "As You Like It," Friday, April 10.

'Rigoletto' With Weede, Bidu Sayao

Bidu Sayao, the soprano, and Robert Weede, the baritone, were the last voices heard as the Metropolitan Opera concluded its engagement of a week and a half at the Metropolitan Theater on Saturday night. They, in duet, wound up the Boston season enacting the final scene of "Rigoletto" as Verdi wrote it, instead of in the shortened and abrupt form in which performers sometimes, and possibly more often than not, give it. Throughout the evening the two artists distinguished themselves in ways, pleasing to record, of their own, but nowhere more than in the impressive passage which, according to the true score, ends the piece.

In spite of poetic justice, sopranos of the typical prima-donna sort seem willing to ignore the wind-up set by the composer, perhaps experiencing a certain discomfort singing in the prone, or semi-prone, position the dramatics of the episode require. Besides that, they are unlikely to elicit enthusiastic applause, whatever they do; and they are accordingly glad to quit on the strength of what they get as their share from the preceding quartet.

The soprano in this cast, however, was out to do something for the play as well as for the music; and the baritone the same. Indeed, they subordinated voice to action from start to finish. No concert in costume for them. As far, though, as vocal show mattered, they both did their best; nor will anyone deny that they understand the art of song pretty well. Mr. Weede would no doubt like to keep up a smooth flow of tone through every act, yet he refuses to weaken his characterization of the title part for the sake of a little more legato here or a slightly better cantilena there. Nor is Mme. Sayao going to sacrifice her portrayal of the heroine for some technical detail. More important to her is it that she make the "Caro nome" aria a theatrical success than that she execute, as she achieves her exit and disappears into the wings, a perfect trill.

Otherwise to observe, values in opera are changing as America takes up the business and handles it in an American fashion. In certain regards, both the Italian and the German schools belong to history. The Golden Age of Song and the Silver Age, too, are gone and past. The voice, no longer an end in itself, serves an end. Likewise vocal style.

Now as happened with the two impersonating the Jester and his daughter, so with the tenor who figured as the Duke, Mr. Peerce; and so, again, with the contralto member of the quartet, Mme. Castagna. What is Maddalena, by the way, but a kind of dea ex machina for the play, coming in at the last minute and determining tragic outcomes? Certainly Mme. Castagna represented a personage of force and meaning rather than the usual shadow of such thing.

Speaking of voices, something heavier is demanded than Mr. Moscona's bass for the part of Sparafucile, to give the opera its correct vocal underpinning. Allowances, though; for he came in as a substitute. Nor did he fail to make fair contribution to the play that was being enacted.

Then, instruments. Verdi's orchestration seems light by comparison with the modern setup. Nevertheless, it has plenty of dramatic poignancy and all the musical elegance we can ask for. It responds to the most skillful conducting; and as for Mr. Panizza, he, with his baton, took the best of care.

W. P. T.

'Rigoletto'

Metropolitan Theater—Verdi's "Rigoletto," presented by the Metropolitan Opera Association of New York; evening of March 28, 1942. The cast:

The Duke	Jan Peerce
Rigoletto	Robert Weede
Gilda	Bidu Sayao
Sparafucile	Nicola Moscona
Maddalena	Brune Castagna
Giovanna	Helen Olheim
Monterone	John Gurney
Marullo	Gerhard Pechner
Borsa	Alessio De Paolis
Ceprano	George Cehanovsky
The Countess	Maxine Stellman
A Page	Edith Herlick
Conductor	Ettore Panizza

'Faust'

Metropolitan Theater—The Metropolitan Opera Association presents Gounod's "Faust," afternoon of March 28, 1942. The cast:

Faust	Richard Crooks
Mephistopheles	Norman Cordon
Valentin	Leonard Warren
Wagner	Wilfred Engelman
Marguerite	Licia Albanese
Siebel	Lucielle Browning
Marthe	Thelma Votipka
Conductor, Sir Thomas Beecham	

Final Offerings of Season Are 'Faust' and 'Rigoletto'

By L. A. Sloper

Boston's brief season of Metropolitan Opera closed Saturday night with a performance of "Rigoletto," following a matinee of "Faust."

The high lights of the season were undoubtedly "The Magic Flute" and "Orfeo," both conducted by Bruno Walter. Of special interest also were "Carmen" and "Faust," for the reason that both were directed by Sir Thomas Beecham, who had never before been heard in the opera house in Boston.

The superb performances under Mr. Walter and the unusual treatment accorded the scores of "Carmen" and "Faust" by Sir Thomas were evidence of the importance, sometimes overlooked, of the conductor in opera.

The German wing was further represented by "Lohengrin," "Walküre," and "Rosenkavalier," all conducted by Erich Leinsdorf; and the Italian by "Traviata," "The Barber of Seville," "La Bohème," "Aïda," and "Rigoletto," with Messrs. Panizza, St. Leger, Breisach, and Pelletier variously holding the baton. Except for "Lohengrin," these all seem to have been acceptably done, and the sudden incapacitation of Miss Varnay was doubtless responsible in part for the comparative lack of success of the opening night.

The season's attendance was below that of last year, and this is perhaps not surprising, in view of the stringencies and uncertainties of the times. None of the performances, so far as could be ascertained, was sold out, but at several of them there were only a few seats undisposed of. One feature that was noted was that although the advance sales were smaller, box-office activity just before the curtains was greater than in the past.

The least alluring of the operas to the public turned out to be "Orfeo." Gluck's opera had not been given in Boston for a half-century, and people who were budgeting their expenditures apparently preferred to buy something they felt sure of.

No blame attaches to those who did not care to risk their money on a quantity unknown to them, but this popular coolness to so novel and stimulating an item throws light on the problem of supplying high-priced opera to Boston. So long as a very large sum must be guaranteed to pay expenses, the sponsors of the season naturally hesitate to go far outside the familiar repertory, and those music lovers who are not content with that are going to be disappointed.

No one knows whether the Metropolitan Opera will be heard in Boston (or in New York) a year from now. They still have opera and ballet in London, and one presumes that Americans will be as insistent as the British on having their arts in spite of war.

It is possible, however, that opera will have to be given on a more modest basis, minus the social cachet. That would leave the field open to such experiments as that of the Philadelphia Opera, and to further cultivation by the San Carlists of that part of the public which is faithful to the Italian repertory.

* * *

'Faust'

Saturday's "Faust" afforded Sir Thomas Beecham another opportunity to give his personal touch to a hackneyed work. Again he employed slow tempi and restrained the artists, vocal and instrumental, from any display of theatrical exuberance until the next to the last scene, when a good deal of gusto was permitted in the soldiers' chorus and a good deal of dramatic feeling in the episode of Faust and Valentin.

Again this treatment brought out some subtle beauties (though there are fewer of them in this score than in that of "Carmen"); and again it tended to dull the action, especially in the second act, with its multiplicity of arias. Is it not wiser, if opera is to be presented in the theater, rather than the concert hall, to take advantage of its theatrical element?

The work of the principal vocalists was on the whole commendable. Best of them was Richard Crooks, who added to beautiful singing an excellent French diction. Norman Cordon, replacing Mr. Pinza as Mephistopheles, sang well except in the lower register, where his tones were not sufficiently supported, and acted with routine competence. Licia Albanese sang prettily as Marguerite, Leonard Warren was a manly Valentin, Lucielle Browning an attractive Siebel, and Thelma Votipka an acceptable Marthe.

To Give 'Enchanted April'

The Amateurs announce performances of "Enchanted April" to be given at Whitney Hall, Brookline, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, April 8, 9, and 10. Curtain time each evening is at 8:30 o'clock.

Art Exhibitions

B. Vincent Abbott, Subway Arcade, Little Gallery—Sketches from an illustrator's notebook, pastels by John M. Callan; water colors by R. F. Jackson. Through April 2.

Boston Y. W. C. A. Workshops, 140 Clarendon Street—Exhibition of paintings by students of Mrs. Edith Park Truesdell. Through April 7.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors by Alexander Crane. Through April 10.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Avenue, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public weekdays, 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays 2 to 5.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Exhibition of oil paintings by Ray Huntsman. Through April 9.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Paintings by Helen L. Redfern. Through April 11.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Painters' Workshop group; paintings by Dantan Sawyer. Through April 11.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings by Aldro T. Hibbard. Through April 11.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Exhibition by eighteen artists from nine states. Through April 21.

Junior League Gallery, Zero, Marlborough Street—Drawings and etchings by Lino S. Lipinsky, C. S. E., S. A. E. Through April 11.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, 46 Beacon Street—Pencil paintings and drawings by John Pratt Whitman. Through April 10.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—French drawings and prints, 19th and 20th centuries; earlier Islamic illuminations and paintings; Chinese peasant embroideries and the origins of their designs; drawings for book illustrations; mannerism in French graphic art from Duvet to Callot; study exhibition of reproductions and works of art of the Italian Renaissance; loan collection of silver by Hester Bateman and other English eighteenth-century silversmiths. X-ray shadowgraphs as a means of identification of painters' styles.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4; music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4; music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours, 9 to 5 daily; 2 to 6 Sundays; closed Mondays. "American Rooms in Miniature," by Mrs. James Ward Thorne (Special Exhibition Galleries, upper). Through June 13. American's Army Artists: water colors, drawings, and photographs by soldier-artists of Fort Custer, Michigan; circulated by the Museum of Modern Art, New York. Through April 4.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Phillips Andover Academy, Addison Gallery—Cartoons by Francis Dahl. Through April 1. Frontier and Civil War Photographs. 'Image of Freedom.' Through April.

Winchester—Winchester Public Library Art Gallery—Exhibition of present-day war posters, collected and loaned by Mrs. Dunbar Shanklin. Through April 4.

Rhode Island

Providence—Providence Art Club—Exhibition of works by John G. Aldrich, Rose Orinnell and Helen Wilson. Through April 12.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Majestic—
"New Hellzapoppin," by Olsen and Johnson. Presented by Messrs. Shubert. Featuring Jay C. Flippen and Happy Felton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street—
Third concert of the season by the Boston Society of Early Music. 8:30.

Malkin Conservatory of Music, 267 Commonwealth Avenue—
Vocal recital by students of Lambert Murphy. Margaret Gorham Glazer, accompanist. Assisted by the Malkin Conservatory Chorus. Frederic W. Kempf, conductor. Doris Bramberg; accompanist. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—
"Life of a Bengal Lancer." 2:40, 6:05, 9:30. "The Cat and the Canary," 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

Exeter—
"Pacific Blackout." Robert Preston. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Louisiana Purchase." Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 3:15, 6:35, 9:30.

Fenway—
"Torpedo Boat." Richard Arlen, Jean Parker and Mary Carlisle. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15. "The Lady Is Willing." Marlene Dietrich and Fred MacMurray. 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35.

Keith Memorial—
"How Green Was My Valley." Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:38, 9:40. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodworth, Tom Brown and Zasu Pitts. 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:50.

Kenmore—
"New Moon," Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 2:45, 6, 9:30. "Invisible Stripes," George Raft and Humphrey Bogart. 1, 4:35, 7:50.

Metropolitan—
"The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour, William Holden and Eddie Bracken. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "A Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Modern—
"King's Row," Ann Sheridan and Robert Cummings. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 9:25. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris and Jean Parker. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05.

Orpheum—
"To Be or Not to Be," Jack Benny and the late Carole Lombard. 10:40 a. m. 1:30, 4:20, 7:15, 10:08. "Brooklyn Orchid," William Bendix, Joe Sawyer and Marjorie Woodworth. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:25, 6:15, 9:10.

Paramount—
"Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker and Mary Carlisle. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30. "The Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich and Fred MacMurray. 9:40, a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55.

RKO-Boston—
"Ghost of Frankenstein," Sir Cedric Hardwick, Lionel Atwill, Bela Lugosi and Lon Chaney. 10:35 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:30, 10:15. **Stage Show:** 12:15, 3:10, 6:10, 9:05.

Scollay—
"King's Row," Ann Sheridan and Robert Cummings. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:25. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris and Jean Parker. 9:30, a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time—Argentine Question." "Robert Benchley Demonstrates How to Take a Vacation," "Radio's Kitchen Quiz." "A Jungle Jaunt." "Another Film of Those Animals That Talk Like Humans." "Hollywood War Efforts," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"To Be or Not to Be," Jack Benny and the late Carole Lombard. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:55, 7:35, 10:15. "Brooklyn Orchid," William Bendix, Joe Sawyer and Marjorie Woodworth. 1:15, 3:35, 6:40, 9:20.

Telepix—
"March of Time," "The Argentine Question," "Hub of the World," Robert Benchley comedy, Disney cartoon and latest newsreels.

Trans-Lux—
"Canal Zone," Chester Morris and Harriet Hilliard. 11:30 a. m., 3:05, 6:32, 9:50. "Under Two Flags," Claudette Colbert and Victor McLaglen. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 7:50.

Uptown—
"What's Cookin'?" Andrews Sisters and Gloria Jean. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20. "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis and Monty Woolley. 3:30, 6:05, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley, Bette Davis and Ann Sheridan. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley, Bette Davis. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 5.
Allston: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. "Bitter is the Night," Bela Lugosi. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. "Cadet Girl," Carol Landis and George Montgomery. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Texas," William Holden and Claire Trevor. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 2, Evenings, 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. "Go West, Young Lady," Penny Singleton. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Keyspidan: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weismuller. 1:50, 8. "The Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:24, 9:34.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. 1:45, 4:55, 8:10. "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell and John Wayne. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50.
Brookline Village: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 3:20, 6:30, 9:30. "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weismuller. 3, 5, 8.
Cleveland Circle: "Suspicion." Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Prime Minister," John Gielgud and Diana Wynyard. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weismuller. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 2 and 8.
University: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power. 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. "Tragedy at Midnight," John Howard. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Mad Doctor of Market Street," Una Merkel. "Hurry, Charlie, Hurry," Leon Errol. 2, Evenings 7:30-11.
Codman: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zornia. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:45, 8.
Strand: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. 3:06, 9:06. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:54, 7:54.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglesion: "Son of Fury," Don Ameche. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. 2:44, 8:17. "Tanks a Million," William Tracy. 1:37, 7:10, 10.
Park: "Two Latins from Manhattan," Joan Davis. "Last of the Duanes," George Montgomery. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 1:30, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 1:37, 3:52. "All That Money Can Buy," Lloyd Nolan. 1:49, 8:04.
Hyde Park: "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis. 2:10, 8:15. "Mad Doctor of Market Street," Una Merkel. 3:23, 9:27.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Ruth Hussey. "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. 2:30, 8:15. "Two Latins from Manhattan," Joan Davis and Jinx Falkenburg. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Bette Davis and Monty Woolley. 2:53, 6:06, 9:20. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan and Alexis Smith. 1:40, 4:54, 8:08.
Maplewood: "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," Ronald Reagan. 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "North to the Klondike," Lon Chaney. 1:55, 7, 10. "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney and Victor Moore. 2:55, 8:15.
Strand: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. 3:30, 8:35. "What's Cookin'?" with the Andrews Sisters. 2:15, 7, 9:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:47, 7:50. "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. 3:02, 9:06.

MERRORD — Fellsway: "International Lady," George Brent and Ilona Massey. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power. "Two Latins from Manhattan," Joan Davis.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley, Bette Davis and Ann Sheridan. 3:15, 9. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 1:48, 7:45.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "The Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard. "Melody Lane," with the Merry Macs and Baby Sandy.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward. "Harvard, Here I Come," Maxie Rosenbloom. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "What's Cookin'?" Gloria Jean. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Shanghai Gesture," Victor Mature and Gene Tierney. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Shanghai Gesture," Victor Mature and Gene Tierney. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Target for Tonight." "Parson of Panamint," Ellen Drew and Charles Ruggles. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Sterling Hayden. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 2 and 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane. "Riders of Purple Sage," George Montgomery. 1:45, continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 2:09, 7:54. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold and Anne Shirley. 3:35, 9:20.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley, Bette Davis and Ann Sheridan. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton. 1:45, 7:45.
Waterlown Square: "Men in Her Life," Loretta Young and Dean Jagger. "Flying Cadets," William Gargan and Peggy Moran. 1:45, 7:40.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. "International Lady," George Brent and Ilona Massey. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 3:43, 8:03. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou and Gloria Swanson. 3:14, 8:30 10:01.

Films in Boston

Esquire—
"Life of a Bengal Lancer." 2:40, 6:05, 9:30. "The Cat and the Canary," 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

Exeter—
"Pacific Blackout." Robert Preston. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Louisiana Purchase." Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. 3:15, 6:35, 9:30.

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"Torpedo Boat." Richard Arlen, Jean Parker and Mary Carlisle. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15. "The Lady Is Willing." Marlene Dietrich and Fred MacMurray. 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35.

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RKO-Boston—
"Ghost of Frankenstein," Sir Cedric Hardwick, Lionel Atwill, Bela Lugosi and Lon Chaney. 10:35 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:30, 10:15. **Stage Show:** 12:15, 3:10, 6:10, 9:05.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

JOHN PAYNE · MAUREEN O'HARA · RANDOLPH SCOTT IN DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI IN TECHNICOLOR 20TH CENTURY-FOX PICTURE
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW
ROXY

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
CECIL B. DeMILLE'S "REAP THE WILD WIND"
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Printers and Potentates

ONCE in a while you will come across a note at the end of a book you have just finished reading, which tells you the name of the typeface in which the volume is composed. This is intended as a gracious gesture to the type-designer, but I am sure the reader would appreciate the information more if the descriptive note was made longer and fuller. Type and type arrangement constitute the dress given to the story a book contains; the dress constitutes the fashion; and the fashion, if properly understood, reveals the period in which the type itself was designed. Surely, to know this adds to the interest a reader takes in reading any volume!

The other day I discovered a note, such as I have described, at the end of a volume I had just been reading: "Printed in Bodoni type, designed and cut by Giambattista Bodoni, Parma, Italy, 1740-1813." As I laid the book down, my mind was not centered on the story at all, but carried me back to a week, years and years ago, spent in Parma, Italy, discovering the wonderful personality of Giambattista Bodoni, and the greatness of his work. I say "discovering," but that is only in an American sense. Bodoni was well known in Europe; but I was the first to bring a font of his hand-type to America, and to reveal the designer not only in the volumes printed in this type, but through the written and the spoken word.

* * *

Then the Bodoni type was cut for the American machines; and, in doing this, its distinctive beauty was destroyed. The original design had unusually long descending letters, which gave added space between the lines. This extra space, in turn, called for generous margins, which Bodoni always gave his books. In "adapting" the original design for machine type-setting, these long descenders were arbitrarily shortened, to make the type itself more "practical." The next time you are in a library, ask to be shown a copy of one of Bodoni's publications. When you note the beauty of the type in its original form, displayed on a leaf with sumptuous broad margins, you will understand that Bodoni never intended his type to be "practical." He printed for princes and potentates — the people could find their editions in less pretentious form, and at a correspondingly lower price.

* * *

By this you will understand why I call Bodoni "the outstanding Prince among printers and the outstanding Printer among princes." Yet he was humbly born. His father was a printer of no particular distinction in Saluzzo; and, I can easily imagine, he undoubtedly felt his son to be a revolutionary when he insisted on going to Rome to learn the principles of fine typography. From this point on, the young man's life reads like an Horatio Alger story! Every disappointment proved a blessing in disguise; every contact he made was at exactly the right moment with exactly the right person!

Bodoni's uncle, secretary to a prelate of the Roman Catholic Church in Rome, on whom the boy had counted to advance his interests, let him down badly; this resulted in a chance meeting with the famous Abbot Ruggieri, on whom he made so deep an impression by his zeal and obvious knowledge of typography, that the Abbot not only gave him a position in the Stamperia de Propaganda, but practically adopted him as a son. Through his patron, Bodoni met Cardinal Spinelli and his librarian, Father Paciaudi, who were to play an important part in his later life.

When Ruggieri suddenly passed on, the boy, beyond his genuine grief, again felt himself the victim of adverse circumstances. Life for him at Rome became intolerable, so he planned to go to London. Had he done so, his name today would probably be wholly forgotten. An enforced delay held him in Italy long enough for Paciaudi to recommend him for the post of Director of the Royal Press, which Duke Ferdinand I had just determined to establish at Parma. Here, on February 24, 1768, the twenty-eight-year-old Bodoni began the most glorious career a printer ever enjoyed.

* * *

Everything combined to make the moment ripe for achievement. The Duke of Parma was eager to pose as a patron of letters, and was ready to supply the necessary financial support to enable the Director of his Press to carry out his own ideas with a free hand. The public stood waiting to welcome examples of fine typography, and to accord generous approbation to any one competent to lift Italian bookmaking out of the slough into which it had declined, and to revive the glories of the Aldi. Italian booklovers were jealous of the fame which had come to England through the work of John Baskerville, and to France through the Didots. No printer ever began his career under such promising auspices; no printer ever so completely fulfilled the expectations of an enthusiastic public.

It was not until I visited the Palatine Library in Parma and found there, thanks to the gracious courtesy of Dr. Pietro Zorzanello, the scholarly librarian, an opportunity to study at my leisure a complete set of the Bodoni volumes, together with the actual punches and matrices which Bodoni left behind, that I fully appreciated the stupendous sum total of the man's work.

"I have designed up to the present," Bodoni records, "a hundred and forty-two Roman characters, each with Italics and capitals, and seventeen scripts, and, further, several Russian, Greek, German, Hebrew, and other exotics; also a quantity of capitals, titles in Latin, Greek, and Russian. All of these I have cast in matrices struck from punches entirely perfected with great love by my own hand." This in itself would be a prodigious accomplishment for a man who devoted his entire time to nothing else than designing and cutting, yet Bodoni is to be credited with 345 printed books.

* * *

A dozen years elapsed, after the establishment of the Royal Press, before full appreciation of Bodoni's work began to express itself. In 1781, Pope Pius VI recognized his service to the Roman Church in publishing the *Orazio Callimaco* in Greek by awarding him silver and gold medals. During the following year, King Carlos III appointed him Royal Printer to Spain; and, when Carlos IV succeeded his father, eleven years later, the Parma expert was continued in this honorary position. Pensions were granted him by Napoleon Buonaparte and the Viceroy of India. Special medals were struck by the cities of Paris and Parma in his honor. Bodoni could not move about without attracting the liveliest attention, and no person of consequence passed through Parma without including the famous printing establishment as one of the places of greatest interest. In 1785, Ferdinand IV, King of the Two Sicilies, and his Consort, visited Bodoni. In 1792, he received a visit from Prince Augustus, son of King George III of England, who stated that his sole interest in coming to Parma was to become acquainted with the celebrated artist-printer and his work.

In the Palatine Library, which I made my headquarters while in Parma, all Bodoni's original matrices are stored in cabinets, and on exhibition is a complete set of all his books. Above one of the cases is an engraving by Giuseppe Bossi, which is one of the most interesting conceits I have ever seen, and is a rare tribute to be paid any printer. The subject is the crowning of Bodoni in the shadow of Minerva's statue by the Genius of Literature. Taking part in the ceremony are the Italian, Greek, and Latin authors who have been immortalized in Bodoni editions. In the background is a disconsolate group of those authors who were not so fortunate as to be included by the great printer.

* * *

In person, Bodoni was a large, handsome man with a broad forehead, calm bearing, and expressive eyes. When the famous Abbot Parini first met him in Milan, he exclaimed: "Well, well! Mother Nature certainly made of you a magnificent édition de luxe!"

As I stood beside his monument in the great cathedral at Parma, and read the glorifying inscription carved there, I paid him silent, though no less genuine, tribute from all booklovers for the enormous debt modern typography owes to one who contributed himself, as well as his work, to place the art he loved above the sordid basis of commercial limitations.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

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AN UNUSUAL SHERATON CABINET

THIS UNUSUAL Sheraton cabinet of satinwood came from the Weekes' Museum in London and is dated about 1795. The old clock set in the handsomely curved pediment bears the inscription "Weekes' Museum, Tichborne Street," in delicate lettering on the dial, thus attesting to its original ownership.

The cabinet is veneered in East Indian satinwood and in rosewood. The upper part consists of glazed shelves while the lower part is fitted with elaborately designed drawers having numerous small boxes and covers with silver fittings, as well as an easel mirror. Unfortunately, the most unusual feature, which made it a museum piece suitable for Tichborne Street, has long since been removed. This was the hurdy-gurdy or musical box originally concealed in the cupboard and actuated by the clock above. All that remains visible today are the winding holes at the side.

Mr. Weekes held a permanent exhibition in his museum, which was said to be an amusement place for the nobility of the period. Most of those exhibits were mechanical in nature and of a wide variety, among them being two elaborate clocks made for an Emperor of China and reputed to have cost ten thousand pounds, as well as two mechanical spiders which came out of a box and retreated at their own mechanical volition. But surely the musical cabinet must have been one of the most elaborate and beautiful of the objects exhibited.

Documents tell us that the Grand Room of the museum was hung entirely in blue satin. And of Tichborne Street, which no longer exists, we learn that it was a busy thoroughfare connecting Coventry Street and Regent Street. Before Mr. Weekes' arrival in 1781, it had the somewhat more plebeian name of Shug Lane. Shug Lane, in fact, was described in 1708 by Styre as "but meanly built, neither are its inhabitants to be much boasted of." It is to be presumed that, after Mr. Weekes took possession and installed his mechanical objects and his musical cabinet, the character changed and it became a rendezvous for nobility.

Today Mr. Weekes' cabinet has found its way across the Atlantic to another fashionable street in London's only rival city—to Fifty-Seventh Street in New York.

B. T.

City Wind

Sweep the old leaves along the garden paths,
O city wind! O March wind, sudden-warm,
push the young jonquils sidewise, toss the budded
branches high against your scud of storm!

Whip around corners, gay and wicked weather;
bend people into angles, blow together
children with tumbled hair and happy cries
and lovers with sudden April in their eyes!

FRANCES FROST

Thus We Drift in the Sulu Sea

EVERY YEAR in August we go by launch to the islands in the Sulu Sea. Off the east coast they lie—Selangan, Pababag, Penampangan, Timbun Mata, Omadal, Bod Gaya, Bakbak, Bamban, Punupunu, Mata Manuk, Sipidan, Pulau Babi—we go there to the islands of the Sulu Sea. . . .

There in those islands the sun rises, and shines, and sets upon a tropical kingdom which belongs to us. There, lying on the deck of the launch, we divide the islands equally, Harry to have half and I half. Like rulers, we name our possessions.

"Bod Gaya mine, I want those tall three peaks, and the white orchids that bloom wild on the top, and the shallow hot bay where we swim."

"I'll take Omadal, with . . . the boats that are only half built, and the crescent of sand that you look across to see the sea on the other side."

"Timbun Mata mine. But it's large and you shall have half."

"You'd better have Bakbak, too, on account of the shiny blue crabs that you like so well."

All about us is the night-time blue. A yellow cantaloupe moon perches upon one peak of Bod Gaya. Beneath it, on the sleeping water, spills a golden stream. The sky is very close and deep, and the stars are flung about most carelessly. The light flows from the stars into the water, and the ocean shimmers where the drops fall. The translucent depths of the sea are brilliant azure still above the clear coral sands. The shapes of sleepless fish are busy all the night, as may be seen by those of us who lie upon the deck and pry into the private life of tropic isles.

Thus we, two people here together, drift in the Sulu Sea.—From "Land Below the Wind," by AGNES N. KEITH. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

"The happy Warrior"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WHO is the happy Warrior? Who is he
That every man in arms should wish to be?"

So wrote the poet Wordsworth, who then went on to describe "the happy Warrior" as one

"Who, doomed to go in company with Pain,
And Fear, and Bloodshed, miserable train!
Turns his necessity to glorious gain."

Wordsworth was right in praising the noble qualities of courage and endurance, which go to make up the character of the true warrior, and the happiness which comes from rising above vicissitudes. Those of us who read that poem in earlier years, can well remember how deep was our resolve to be a truly "happy Warrior" in every hour of misfortune.

We may have failed to abide by that resolve, however, because even indomitable courage, persistence, and faith in the rightness of our cause sometimes quail before the stress and disappointment which attend the human sense of existence. And thus, instead of turning our necessities "to glorious gain," as happy warriors, we became despondent, listless, and inactive.

Now, a "happy Warrior" must be one who is convinced of the rightness of his cause, and who has tried his weapons and found them entirely adequate. Those who study the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, soon become convinced that the truth revealed in Christian Science will, when understood and utilized, effectively overcome any difficulty that confronts them.

Sometimes it takes us a little time before we are able effectively to use the spiritual weapon which Christian Science has placed in our hands, because of our inability to understand that our difficulties are primarily mental, and that it is ignorance of Truth which is causing all the seeming trouble. Thus, the remedy lies in accepting the truths of the Bible, now revealed to us in Christian Science as practical and demonstrable; namely, that God is the one infinite Life, omnipresent, and therefore ever available to man in His image and likeness. These truths, once thoroughly grasped and relied on, solve the problem in hand by dissipating the fears and false mental pictures which are involved in the problem. Though we may not entirely understand this at the commencement of our study of Christian Science, if we persistently adjust our thoughts to these great Scriptural truths, we shall gradually discover how effectual is Truth, and prove for ourselves that "Truth is always the victor," as Mrs. Eddy states on page 380 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

In his letter to the Ephesians, Paul admonishes (6:14, 16), "Stand therefore, having your loins girt about with truth, and having on the breastplate of righteousness; . . . above all, taking the shield of faith, wherewith ye shall be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked." We soon learn in our application of Christian Science that not only must we know the truth about ourselves and others in every situation, but we must maintain in our consciousness loving, honest, compassionate, righteous thoughts—"the breastplate of righteousness"—or we cannot demonstrate Christian Science. Mrs. Eddy declares on page 2 of Science and Health, "Goodness attains the demonstration of Truth."

We can easily see how necessary to every "happy Warrior" is "the shield of faith," for without trust in God as omnipotent and ever available, we should be unable to withstand "the fiery darts" of doubt and fear which assail us. The apostle also bids us take "the helmet of salvation," and "the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God." On page 593 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy defines "salvation" as "Life, Truth, and Love understood and demonstrated as supreme over all; sin, sickness, and death destroyed." In *The Christian Science Journal*, the *Christian Science Sentinel*, and *The Herald of Christian Science*, we can read, and at the Wednesday evening meetings of the Churches of Christ, Scientist, we can hear, testimonies from those who have proved true this definition of salvation: from parents who have destroyed some dream of sickness which was threatening their children; from persons cured when the doctor's verdict was inevitable death; from others, who have gained the victory over sin, which hitherto had baffled their most earnest efforts to destroy.

Surely, he who puts on "the whole armour of God" (Ephesians 6:13) is indeed a "happy Warrior."

Here Is Ground Juniper

Here is ground juniper, the which to find
we followed where November snowfall quietly cherished
lay unravished by sun or wind in steepest canyon
shadowed by rock walls

and the laced fingers of a thousand fir trees
all day weaving sun and wind into silence,
all day spreading an impenetrable web of twilight
over that canyon.

Ground juniper grows among roots and boulders
and close to mountain rivers. Like an eye dreaming
the water shines between snow banks. It moves like molten
gold over dark leaf.

We walk quietly and brush snow-cover from juniper,
The branches spring forth, live and tinted with silver,
bearing along their stem the shy and infrequent
dusk-colored berry.

Oh, strangest and loveliest of evergreens,
semi-sepulchered beneath snowfall, winter-imprisoned
upon earth's sleeping heart, green and undying
witness of life and summer!

PEGGY POND CHURCH

An English Bride in New Mexico

IN THAT SUMMER OF 1896 there occurred the most momentous social event within the experience of that country—before or since. There came to dwell among us an English lady of quality, newly become Mrs. Montague Stevens. She had defied all parental opposition to come and marry her childhood sweetheart. . . .

I had promised the young bridegroom that I would as promptly as possible call upon the new bride. Montague Stevens' ranges adjoined ours. It was a mere matter of seventy miles between our respective dwellings. . . .

It was just sundown when we drove through the NH pasture gate and up to the steps of the Stevens residence. It was a big well-built log house standing against a backdrop of pine-forested mountains and facing a wide-open draw. Mrs. Stevens was washing clothes in a tin wash-tub set on a packing-case in the side yard. She wore an apple green taffeta petticoat, a rose boudoir jacket, and a large flower-trimmed leghorn hat. She took her hands from the suds, wiped her very lovely white arms, and came forward to greet us. That she was glad to see us was revealed in the soft depths of the most beautiful brown eyes I had ever looked into.

Her husband and the other men of the ranch, she explained, had gone to the round-up. She was alone at the moment, save for old Dad, a white-whiskered patriarch whom we had all known since ever time was. . . .

To describe this call in its mere outward aspects would be something like describing Stonehenge as large rocks lying in a circle and saying nothing of their significance in the imagination of a race. More boxes from England had yielded their contents in the form of hangings, tapestries, silver plate that had belonged to more than one earl; but an Arbuckle's Coffee packing-case served as woodbox beside the fireplace. Equally violent contrasts were in evidence on all sides. To do us honor, our hostess dressed for dinner as she might have done had she been entertaining us at her country place in England. Her black lace gown was by Worth. An engraved ruby ring, reputedly a stolen idol's eye, was but one of her jewels of historic lineage. This was not ostentation. It was a simple act of courtesy such as she had grown up to consider fitting.

At dinner there was imported curry from India . . . and Dad served the tomatoes in the can he had just opened by cutting two gashes in its top with an axe. Throughout, our hostess made smiling quips that invited us to enjoy it all with her. After we had retired to the "drawing-room"—but not before Dad had begun to clear away the dishes—she played the piano and sang for us, in a voice whose natural beauty the London Conservatory had skillfully enhanced. . . .

The spell was broken by the entrance of Dad. "Time to feed the dogs," he announced, stroking his long beard with the air of a man sidestepping responsibility. Mrs. Stevens thanked him and asked us if we'd like to see her feed the dogs.

Now, feeding the dogs was no matter of throwing a bone to Fido. There were forty Fidos whose cash value was probably twenty thousand dollars. . . . Into a forty-foot trough Dad ladled out the portions. Mrs. Stevens stood by with a blacksnake to preserve order. Suddenly from nowhere appeared a stray burro. In an instant the pack of forty were in full cry after it. Across the flat went the burro, nose in the air, tail high, hee-hawing its terror. At its heels the pack yelped in every key. A distressing tragedy was in the making.

Gathering up her black lace skirts and brandishing the blacksnake, Mrs. Stevens took out after the dogs. "Come back here, you Czar; come back here, you Czarina," she commanded. Her voice, trained by the London Conservatory to carry above the orchestra, carried distinctly above the braying burro and the yelping dogs. The dogs knew its note of command. One by one they slunk back. Mrs. Stevens shook down the lace folds of her skirts, handed the blacksnake to Dad, and led the way back to the house.

"Montague attends to this when he is at home," she apologized.

The duties which she was later to assume, with a similar lack of hesitation, have insured her a place in the hearts and memories of our entire community.—From "No Life for a Lady," by AGNES MORLEY CLEAVELAND. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Memo from Britain:

Wanted, a Clear Lead ..... ***By Robert Powell***

In the daily press, in weekly periodicals, and in private conversation everywhere, it is evident there is a persistent groping after one thing, absolute clarity of purpose, and its translation into offensive action here and now.

The country is tired of the defensive spirit and of negative war slogans. Despite tremendous strides made in the mobilization of capital and labor, and the limitation of spending, no one is satisfied that this is the maximum effort of a country fighting for its very life, however remote the present sphere of combat. There can be no pause, the press continues to thunder, until every man and woman is convinced that this is his personal war, and that his every thought and action can influence the outcome. The almost superhuman work and sacrifice of the Soviet men and women has shown labor leaders and workers the torrential human force that is needed to sweep everything before it. It is this ultimate effort that must be released, this freely given last ounce of exertion before the whip-driven Nazi machine can be brought to a halt.

In these critical times it is the daily press that mainly interprets the voice of the people. It is an immense responsibility, when there is no real Parliamentary opposition, and the House of Commons is forced by wartime necessity often to become a body of yes-men, until the sheer weight of public opinion makes reform inescapable.

One cannot open the paper without coming upon earnest exhortations to the Government to see now before it is too late that people have not been put off with easy promises, and that home defense is adequate to meet all assault. The Indian question, it is repeated, cries out for a wise, magnanimous settlement when the Japanese are at the gates, and offensive action is necessary to relieve the pressure on the Russian Front. There is no glossing over of past mistakes, the underestimation of the Japanese, the lack of co-operation with the native populations, etc. In fact, it is hard, bitter reading, but through it all shines the belief that unceasing work, austerity, and devotion to duty can and will carry the country through to victory.

There is remarkably little criticism of America's present position and a real attempt is made in the press to give reasons for any shortcomings that trickle through into the news columns. But there is a general belief that the American's search for clarity of purpose must be quicker and more resolute than was Britain's in the early stages of the war, if the situation is to be restored in any but the most distant future.

Public opinion in this country is seeking assurance on many subjects. Here are two of the main ones:

1. Are the military and economic leaders capable of carrying through in factory and on the battlefield the gigantic all-embracing effort necessary for victory? Are they ready to throw overboard ideas which suited other times, but which are useless in the meticulously planned machine warfare of today? Can they help the workman to recover his faith in himself, in his craft and in his country after the years of neglect and disillusionment, when nearly 2,000,000 of them were "thrown on the scrap heap"?

Can they overcome the lingering belief in losing every battle but the last? And in the possibility of blundering through somehow because of the "superiority" of the British race?

2. Why are Britain's relations with Russia not established on a clear basis? And when will Anglo-Russian policy become an actual fact, and not mere phraseology?

All sections of opinion see the urgency of this question, because of Russia's military contribution to the Allied cause. There is all the more uneasiness, therefore, at Governmental silence, and some disappointment at Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's recent reference to British policy being "not inconsistent with" that of the Soviet Union.

Joseph Stalin, in his recent Order of the Day (Feb. 22), stated that Russia's war aim was "to oust Germans from our country, and to liberate Soviet soil from the invaders." This certainly implies no imperialist ambitions in Europe, but the question arises, what constitutes Soviet soil? Does it include those strategic bases which Russia seized in Finland, Poland, and the Baltic States between September, 1939, and June 22, 1941? If this is the case, how can Britain and the United States make this conform with their declared policy of the nonrecognition of all wartime territorial changes, and of nonparticipation in agreements as to postwar territorial adjustments?

It is essential to the war effort that this problem be solved quickly despite the difficulties. This will require not only the co-operation of Britain and the United States, but also of the Allied Governments in London.

The Country Speaks: Midwest

Press Conferences Spread ..... ***By Dorothea Kahn***

That rather recent institution, the informal press conference, has reached the Middle West, spreading out from its place of origin, Washington. The newspaper people in this part of the country are very well pleased that it has.

The visiting notable becomes our own private guest, for a time. He has already spoken, or will speak soon, to the big audience. Presumably he will say to them in public all he has to say to people in public. But we reporters hope for something better—a kind of an intimate round table in which we can talk to the eminent visitor in the privacy of his hotel room. And many visiting notables are falling in with the idea.

Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, gives very satisfactory press conferences. Some of the old-time agricultural reporters call him Claude. He answers their questions amiably and ably, and now and then asks them questions, which is immensely flattering to those of us who are expected to report the other fellow's opinions.

Leon Henderson, who came to Des Moines recently to address the National Farm Conference held by that City's enterprising Chamber of Commerce, proved himself a master of the informal press conference. He seated himself comfortably in a big chair and reporters draped themselves over the bed, piled themselves up on chairs or sat on the floor. The atmosphere was positively cosy. Not even the gymnastics of a young photographer, who perched on a chiffonier in order to take a shot at the Price Administrator from the top of his head, ruffled the genial "Czar." Mr. Henderson talked freely of the "little fling" he had had with Claude over the fixing of agricultural prices, assuring the group that he and Claude have remained the very best of friends through it all. He answered questions about rubber, and about fixing wages, and any number of other technical and political matters.

I don't recall that he told us that anything was "off the record." He somehow made us all feel that our judgment would tell us what should and what should not be printed, and his confidence in us was justified. Only once did he show a little impatience. That was when a photographer asked him to pose. He did it with a groan, then remarked that if the picture didn't turn out to be flattering he would ration flashlight bulbs and see that this photographer didn't get any. With that shot the crowd left laughing.

It's not only Washington officials that do this thing well. Lord Marley, British visitor to the Farm Institute, held a press conference of his own, and established the same informal atmosphere. He said pleasantly "strong" things about the "tories" in his own country, and had the reportorial group chuckling with him over his audacity. Fortunately we didn't know his first name; someone surely would have used it.

Does the press conference serve any important public purpose? A man can hardly be expected to say anything vital there that he wouldn't say in a carefully prepared address. But reporting is something more than putting down a speaker's words. Understanding of the man who speaks them, and sympathy with his ideas, helps greatly in accurate interpretation of a person's message. Midwest reporters regard these informal conferences as extremely helpful—and they're lots of fun.

To Change the Subject:

Gaining Face With the Duce ..... ***By R. H. M.***

The Y. W. C. A. almost turned us into seditionists. Not that it is an organization with totalitarian predilections. Far from it. In fact, some "YW" leaders in various parts of the country are said to be radical. Nevertheless, it got us all tangled up with Mussolini and I thought we'd never get loose.

The "YW" offered courses in painting, and my wife signed up, as a beginner. Naturally, with my assent and approval. I didn't expect to unearth or unkitchen a Raphael or a Walt Disney, but I thought amateur painting might be a very pleasant and edifying hobby. I didn't suspect at all that it would come so near ruining us.

My wife was shown at the art class that the procedure in painting faces is first to draw an egg and then fill in the features—eyes, nose, mouth, dimples, wrinkles, etc. That seemed quite thrilling and easy. Surely, anybody could draw an egg.

So my new portraitist set out to paint a picture of me. After much touching and retouching, altering and re-altering, she presented it, with the words, "It may not be so good; I don't seem to be able to determine just what the egg will hatch into." I am not a stern critic, especially of a beginner, all the more when she squeezes out my orange juice, makes my waffles, sews on my buttons, keeps my accounts, types my stories, etc., but I couldn't help exclaiming that her portrait was libelous. The egg-face, which was supposed to be me, had turned out to be a perfect likeness of Benito Mussolini.

The Way It Hatched

"I couldn't help it," my wife apologized; "in spite of all my efforts, the egg hatched that way."

"Well," I suggested, "try someone else with a more distinctive face. For example, the milk man, as he leaves a milk bottle at our back window while we are eating breakfast each morning."

The next day she showed me her portrait and there, for all the world, was Mussolini staring through our window with a milk bottle in his hand. Seeing my amazement, she explained, "It's not my fault, I just paint and paint and out comes the Duce."

"Well, try Lincoln," I urged. "Even a genius couldn't turn him into a tyrant. Make him like the monument at Washington."

When I came home from work the next evening, there sitting on a sofa in a corner of the parlor, was Mussolini staring fiercely out at us. It seemed nothing less than sacrilege.

"What does your art teacher say about this?" I asked. "Isn't she a little alarmed?"

"Oh, no," my paintress said, "I'm her star pupil. She assures me my faces will get more distinction."

"But when?" I implored. "You can't keep on filling the house with Mussolinis or the F. B. I. will get us. Try a mother and baby or witch or the old woman in the shoe."

She chose the first, giving the mother a blue dress, the baby a delicate pink one. They were sitting on a nice wicker seat, amid a green lawn, with a clear brook babbling behind them. They looked up at me sternly—Signora Mussolini and a dear little Bambino Benito.

Heil Mein Frau

"It's hopeless," I protested. "Shouldn't you get a new brush or something? If we keep this up we'll soon be goose-stepping about the house, saying 'Viva'."

"No, I'm doing all right," the good lady assured me. "Aren't those wonderful dresses? The faces'll come in time."

"Well, try Mussolini once," I suggested. "If you try to make him, it ought to be a classic."

She did and had the portrait sitting on my desk when I came home the following evening. "Shall I go into the presence of His Honor with uplifted arm saying 'Heil Duce'?" I asked.

"No," she replied, "the egg turned out differently this time. "I don't know who it is, but it's not Mussolini."

She was right. The spell had been broken. Glaring at me from my desk was Mrs. Carrie Nation of Kansas.

Justice had prevailed. We had been delivered from the Axis. I urged my wife thereafter kindly to concentrate on landscapes and flowers.

Loyal Colombia Bulwarks Panama Canal on South

Nazis cleared out of air fields which now form strong guarantee of American freedom.

Americans at War
Twenty-fifth of Forth-eight Articles

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOGOTÁ, Colombia—Buttressed by a solid arch from Peru through Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, the Guianas, and Brazil, all southern approaches to the Panama Canal have been cleared of the worst Nazi sabotage squads.

Not long ago those squads were ready to light fuses and blow the Western Hemisphere into two isolated parts by destroying the usefulness of the Canal.

In the defensive South American arch, Colombia is keystone.

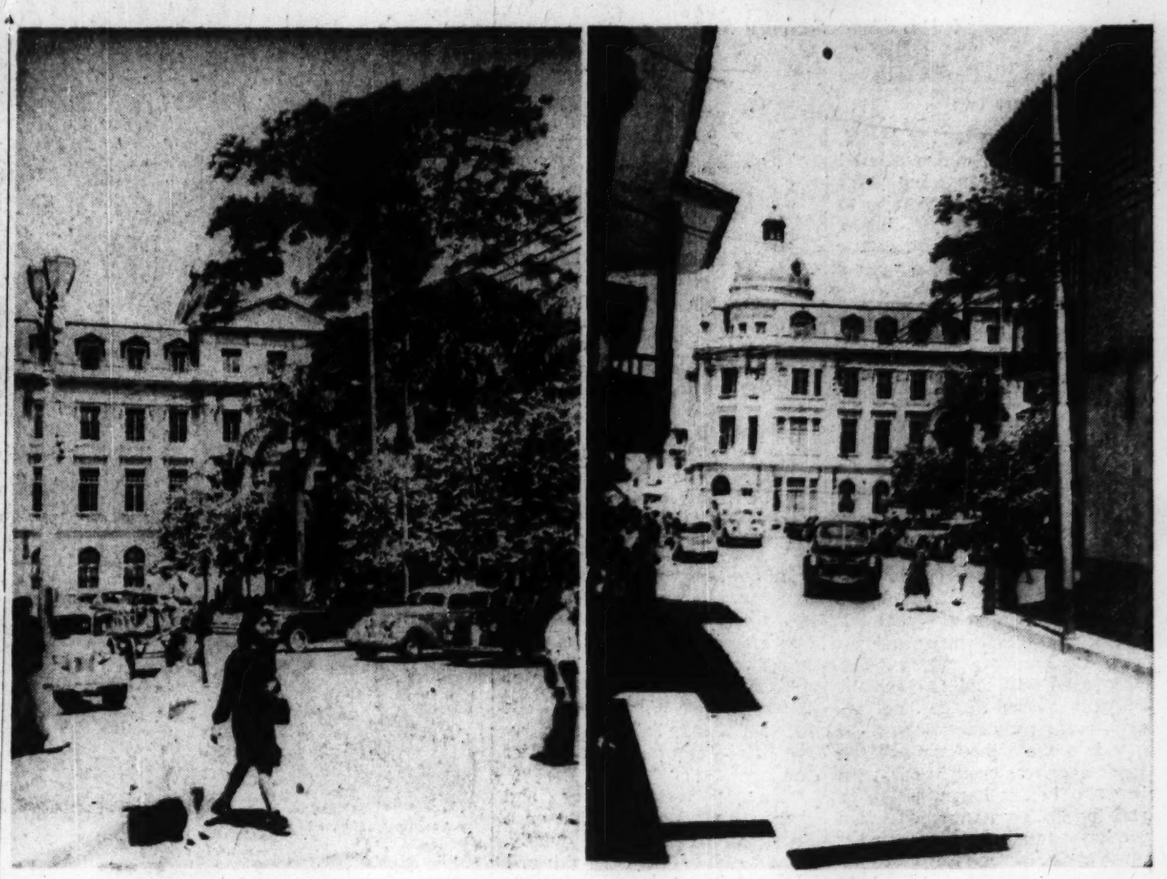
Dramatic emphasis was given to the strides made by Colombia in freeing itself from the Nazi menace, when we came to the airport at Cali en route to Bogotá.

Just four years ago we made the same trip. Then the pilots, ground crew, passenger agents, and technicians were all German.

Now they are Colombian and North American.

It is sobering, in retrospect, to examine the network of airways so recently dominated by Nazis within easy striking distance of the Canal.

Colombia in effect forms an anchored aircraft carrier, unsinkable and fitted with scores of fine landing fields. From Turbo, the last commercial stop on the way to Panama, it is less than an hour to the Canal. Like a bent bow, the Colombian coast arches 500 miles on either side of Turbo. From Turbo the Isthmus extends as a stubby arrow.



Scenes in Cali, in the Cauca Valley—One of the Most Productive Regions in Colombia

Link in Defense

That 1,000 miles blankets the main air approaches to Panama from the direction of South America.

In the hands of Nazis, Colombia's air fields would constitute one of the greatest single menaces to defense of the United States, as well as of South America itself.

In the hands of America's defenders, Colombia's air fields today actually constitute one of the greatest guarantees of a free America, with all that means to the world.

First country on the South American mainland to break relations with Japan, and soon thereafter with Germany and Italy, Colombia is daily giving additional evidence of its stand in support of other free peoples.

The remark most frequently made by North Americans here is that Colombia sincerely desires to do everything it can for America and for human freedom. Colombians do not forget that the first battles for South American independence were fought along this northern coast under the leadership of Simon Bolivar. As you enter the Colombian Foreign Office a full-length portrait of the Liberator meets you—stern, dashing, determined, purposeful.

So Colombia is meeting the world crisis of freedom, possibly not with the dash of Bolivar, but certainly with determined purpose.

Acted Without Delay

This is one of the countries that did not wait for the others to lead the way. Almost instantly when Japan struck at Pearl Harbor Colombia broke relations. President Santos saw no other possible course under the clear commitments assumed by Colombia in the conferences of Lima, Panama, and Havana.

The break with Germany and Italy followed shortly, on Dec. 19. In a radio speech the night before, President Santos said Colombia could be "neither indifferent nor neutral." As a nonmilitary power, the country could not declare war unless invaded, he added. But since Germany and Italy had associated themselves with Japan's unprovoked aggression, Colombia could not in conscience do other than break with them.

Both before and since that decisive act, Colombia has steadily been unshackling itself from a Nazi organization that was ambitious and extensive.

Facts are not known on the extent to which Scadta, the former German air line here, owed its origins to designs of the Reich against Panama and the United States. On the surface, Scadta appeared to be the pioneering venture of private Germans, who did a splendid job of it about the time Hitler was writing "Mein Kampf" and organizing his party.

Even if Scadta had no official sponsoring at first, its existence figured later in Nazi plans for the conquest of South America. Such a potent weapon in a country permeated by the influence of more than 4,000 German citizens, offered a means of striking quickly at Panama.

Air Line Shifted

Fortunately for America, Nazism had shown its treacherous hand in Europe some time before any blow could be struck here. Both the United States and Colombia awakened to the sinister meaning of Scadta, which for years had been overlooked because of the line's useful service and excellent flying record.

Even in 1938 Pan American Airways was showing more than a little interest in Scadta. Gradually the financial control was shifted. When Hitler struck with full fury in Europe, Scadta already had begun to slip irrevocably from Nazi hands. Now the last trace has disappeared.

A new line, Avianca, has absorbed both Scadta and a former Colombian competitor, Saco. The name Avianca is made up from letters of the full title: Aerovia Nacional Colombiana. It is a Colombian firm closely integrated with the Pan American Airways system as a distinct but collaborating service.

The recovery by Colombia of control over this vital air transportation, initiated a pattern now being applied wherever Nazi interests threaten to imperil the Nation. A case in point is the former Nazi bank in Medellin. We say former advisedly, because it isn't Nazi any more.

The process, it is emphasized, does not mean any alien individuals, may continue to do business in Colombia as long as they behave in a way to satisfy the Government they are safe members of the community. In the Banco Alemano Antioqueño at Medellin, the Government saw danger. Acting under special powers, it removed from the Board of Directors all Nazis. They were replaced by Colombians. The bank has been given a new name: Banco Comercial Antioqueño.

Profits Controlled

The more dangerous Nazis were deported, and others are on the way. If not deportable, the German bankers have been allowed a living from the bank's proceeds, but not enough to allow for payments into Nazi war chests. Profits are strictly regulated, and funds blocked so that Hitler cannot draw any financial strength from this Colombian bank.

Similar steps are being taken wherever German, Italian, or Japanese economic interests are considered anti-Colombian. Accounts of some 300 firms have been taken over by Colombia.

As long ago as Jan. 21 Colombia succeeded in removing the German and Italian Ministers from this country to the United States, with a total entourage, official and civilan, totaling about 120. Some of the other countries are still waiting to start the totalitarian diplomats home, the delay largely due to transportation difficulties.

Roland Hall Sharp

Bogotá, Colombia's Capital, 8000 Feet Above Sea Level

As of January, the Sección de Extranjería in the Policia Nacional listed 4,121 German citizens in Colombia above the age of 16. Italians numbered 1,786, and Japanese 290. This does not take account of Colombian citizens with German or Italian racial origins. Rights of naturalization have recently been restricted as a defense measure.

Germans remaining in the country are granted considerable freedom unless considered dangerous. Five young Germans, speaking German, gave one of their number a sendoff in our plane from Cali to Bogotá. Movements of all aliens have been submitted to strict regulation. At checking points on the highways cars are stopped by chain barriers.

In the early roundups of Germans, Willie Meier was among those detained. He was agent for the Nazi news service, Transocean.

Suspects Ousted

While it is denied that there have been incidents of sabotage in the oil fields, Colombia is removing suspected persons from those areas. Both the oil companies and the Colombian Government are standing guard over the two main pipe lines.

Colombian troops have been moved to strategic points along the coast. Precautions are known to be taken at Rio Hacha and elsewhere on the strategic Guajira Peninsula. Reports have persisted of secret Nazi air fields there, jutting out along the border of Venezuela. In Colombia the tendency of officials and well-informed observers is to discount the most sensational accounts that have circulated about the Nazi air fields, while not minimizing the dangerous possibilities of sudden blows against the Canal and other defense centers.

Through help from the United States, any raid or coup could be snuffed out, it is believed here, but the point is to prevent the initial damage.

On the important front of economic defense, Colombia until recently has been on a near-boom basis. An article in El Tiempo the other day reported that several indexes of national economy had begun to decline. But 16-cent coffee under the Inter-American agreement, compared with 7-cent coffee before, has stimulated building and imports.

Rubber Survey

A paradox at present is that the Colombian demand for goods, brought about by United States help through the coffee accord, cannot be met in full, due to lack of ships. The shipping shortage all along these coasts is recognized as temporary, but it is hard for now.

A rubber expert is here from the United States, exploring possibilities.

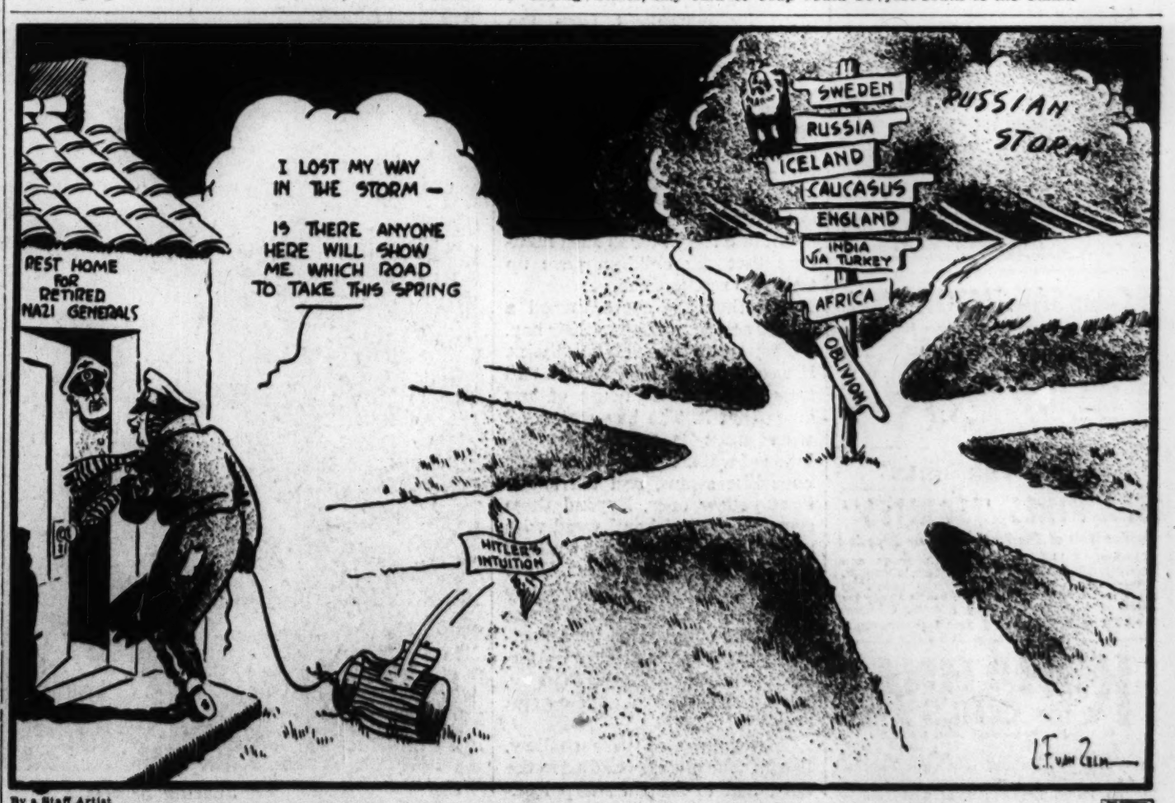
The latest Lend-Lease loan of $20,000,000, for defense materials, supplements earlier credits of $12,000,000 and $10,000,000.

Looking ahead, and taking advantage of the industrial opportunities opened by the shutting off of former supplies abroad, Colombia is initiating a long-range economic program. The Instituto de Fomento Industrial has been empowered to invest up to 100 per cent in any needed industries. Formerly the limit was 51 per cent.

A recent decree enables the President to expropriate property for this program.

The list of Colombia's specific actions in fulfillment of the aims set forth at the consultation of American Foreign Ministers in Rio de Janeiro is too long to publish here. Most of the measures were taken before Rio. Communications have been cut with the Axis. The crews of two Italian tankers immobilized in Cartagena have been brought to Bogotá to prevent possible sabotage.

Away out front in its defense of America, so far by means short of war, Colombia provides a bulwark just south of the Canal.



By a Staff Artist

News Item: Hitler Calls on Deposed Generals to Aid Him in the Spring Offensive

For Children

The Christian Science Monitor, Boston,
Monday, March 30, 1942

A Monday Page

A Secret and a Surprise

A Houseboat Summer Story

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Part Two

The Story Starts Here

Sandy and Bill were spending the summer with Aunt Em and Uncle Jim, on a houseboat, which they named The Ark, in Deep Cove, Damariscotta, Maine. They enjoyed swimming in the cove and taking long walks in the woods on East Neck, and made friends with the Putnams at the farm. A secret that Uncle Jim was very mysterious about for some days turned out to be a beautiful scarlet canoe which was to be their very own.

So long as the haying lasted, Bill and Sandy paddled around East Neck each morning after breakfast to the Putnam farm to help with the work. They began by being rather awkward canoeists, as they had only been out a few times in the past with friends, but as time went on they learned the rhythm, and could slide through the water almost as silently as the loons themselves, which they met in one cove or another almost every day, with the two young loons now, which were almost as large as their parents and could disappear under the water and reappear many yards away with the same mysterious dignity.

Haying was hard work but exciting, too, and the children knew that their help really counted. Mr. Putnam had hired a man with his horse for the cutting, Bill raked with old Caesar, Mr. Putnam scythed in the field corners, and Sandy raked the loose hay into the winnows until the hay wagon was brought out, with the two horses harnessed to it, and the children trampled down the hay as the two men tossed it up to them.

Day after day the weather held good but every afternoon the clouds piled high and exciting along the horizon in white domes and trailing banners, and the children would hurry, lest a rain should come and wet down the drying hay. Indeed, everyone raced against time. Each sunny day the haymakers felt delighted at having outwitted the weather once more.

There was nothing dull about the work—the great fields stretching in the sun above the pond were beautiful, the horses moving back and forth parallel to the water were beautiful, the scythe swinging steadily with a repeated swishing sound, the clouds above the opposite tree trunks—all these things were beautiful and the threat of rain kept them exciting.

The children ate with the others in the kitchen, good hot food, meat and potatoes, greens and cake. Haymakers deserved hot food; no picnic lunches for haymakers. The one time when no one hurried was over dinner. The horses in the cool of the barn were not hurried either over their oats. One full hour and maybe a little more they had, man and beast, to rest themselves and eat, relaxed and at ease, and then the long afternoon began.

The Last Load

It was nearly two weeks before the last load had been driven under shelter and hoisted into place by pulleys while Caesar walked patiently out from the barn a hundred feet, led by the children, and back to the barn again, supplying the lifting force.

"Now," said Bill, "the barn's ready for the winter." It was like preparing a castle for a siege—this time the long siege of snow and ice and hunger for all things which had not stored away their supplies.

Mrs. Putnam was already beginning her canning and the hanging shelves in the cellar were slowly filling with glass quart jars of vegetables, and raspberries and blueberries.

"Why don't you buy them at Damariscotta? It's lots of work for you," Sandy said the first day she helped carry down a load of the jars.

"Buying costs money and there's never much of that on a farm," Mrs. Putnam said quietly. "Besides, Lem likes the things I put up better."

So the farm prepared its little garrison for the winter but the children had done their share and now they were free to go exploring once more.

"Do you think it's all right for us to go across the pond?" the children asked Uncle Jim.

He thought so.

"Keep an eye on the weather," he said, "and don't take chances. These little lakes can blow up a quick storm sometimes. Sandy, I wish you'd practice your swimming more. Bill's way ahead of you now, and he wasn't when you came. You don't want to be satisfied because you can play around in the water."

"All right, Uncle Jim, I'll try," said Sandy.

But it was always next time that she meant to do it really. And the days went by and next time never came.

A Voyage of Discovery

But meanwhile on fine mornings Aunt Em packed a lunch for two and the children, usually in their bathing suits, started forth like two slim little Indians. By now they knew the islands off Deep Cove and the narrows on the way to Jefferson. They had paddled up the arm of the lake which reached toward the Mills, and even beached their canoe and climbed the steep hill which led to the solitary white church of Bunker Hill with its parish house beside it, landmarks for miles around.

But it was not until one late August noon that they came upon their particular discovery.

They had paddled across the lake almost directly from Deep Cove, passing between two islands, skirting a reef of rocks they knew of and turning south to explore a low-lying shore separated by marshland from the farms beyond. It was a pleasant day, so warm that their hair felt hot when they touched it, but not too hot. They could see far down into the water along the shafts of sunlight and the pine needles of the trees on the shore glistened and moth-millers kept fluttering out over the pond and sinking down into the water in such numbers that the children gave up trying to rescue them.

Just then the shore turned a corner and they were in their bay.

They knew at once it was theirs. It was hidden behind a point and they could see no house of any kind from it. The bay was filled with green leaves, floating islands of water lilies, the big white ones like swans, and the single tight yellow ones. Beyond these grew acres of pickerel weed with strong arrow-shaped leaves and spikes of purple flowerlets. Their canoe pass[illegible] among so many leaves with a hissing sound. It was like being surrounded by a floating garden, but instead of butterflies, long dragonflies flashed by, staring at them from their great eyes.

The water was very shallow. Sandy, who always paddled in the bow, had to keep a sharp lookout for sandbanks and old water-whitened logs.

Still they pushed on further and further into this windless maze of flowering plants, while the rubbery great leaves pressed against the sides of their canoe, and then with a sudden clapping of wings half a dozen ducks rose and wheeled against the blue sky. A heron watched them, motionless, like an upright stump, and then unfolded its immense spread of wings and, trailing its long legs, flew away.

The scolding jitter of a kingfisher sounded overhead and turtles, sunning themselves on floating logs, slipped heavily overboard and then stuck up their snakes' heads from the water only to duck again with a comical flourish of their broad shells and kicking hind legs. Everything about the cove was different from anything they had known before. Even the smell of warm ooze and broad green leaves was entirely different from the Deep Cove smell.

Sandy had been picking water lilies and felt like a mermaid. They came upon the wreck of a grounded barge, its sloping deck nearly rotted through and the last paint blistered from its worn sides.

"I knew there must have been pirates here," said Bill. "This was their hideaway."

The children paddled up beside the hulk and scrambled aboard. The deck was hot underfoot and powdery with decay. It smelled like gunpowder. There was still a hatch that they could lift into a sinister hold.

"Probably filled with treasure," they said, knowing that frogs or water snakes were more likely.

They ate their lunch on the sloping deck of the Jolly Roger, although they almost baked in doing so.

"I'm hot as a pancake," Bill said at last. "Let's go ashore."

(To be continued next Monday)

A drawing by Marguerite Davis

A heron watched them, motionless.

March

As we were coming from the mill,
A band of hoops rolled down the hill.

The one I liked was ringed with blue
And fluttered ribbons as it flew.

"That pretty hoop?" laughed Nurse. "Why that
Was just another naughty hat!"

MARGARET TEDFORD

Tales of Heroes, Nonsense and Fun

Book Reviews

"Leif The Lucky," by Ingri and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire, a distinguished picture book by the artist-authors of "Ola" and other favorites, tells the story of the famous Viking, of his voyage to Greenland with his father, Eric the Red, and how he "later sailed still farther west and found there the continent of America." Authentic in every detail, illustrated with crayon lithographs in five colors and black and white that picture the scenes, the characters with rare imagination and humor, this is a perfect gift for boys and girls. Published by Doubleday, Doran & Co., New York. $2.

Nonsense Is Fun

Munro Leaf and Robert Lawson, author and artist of "Ferdinand" fame, have created another funny book, "The Story of Simpson and Sampson." In days of old, a baron had twin sons who looked exactly alike—but anyone could see that Simpson was very, very good, and Sampson was just the opposite. "That was the only way you could tell them apart, because they looked as alike as alike." Reading about their mix-ups and following them in Robert Lawson's droll pictures is fun. Published by The Viking Press, New York. $1.50.

Toy Books

You will like "How Do You Get There?" a picture book by H. E. Rey, published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, for $1.00. You turn back the flap on each picture and you will know the answer to the question on each page.

"Find The Animals," with story by Dorothy N. King and pictures by Joseph Sica, published by Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York, at $1.50, tells of Mr. Luke, the animal keeper at the zoo. One night he forgot to lock up the cages, and the elephant, the lion and the others escaped. In the morning he couldn't find them anywhere. You can find them for him if you look in a pocket at the back of the book and you'll think it fun to put them back into their empty cages.

Fun for the Very Young

The following books have been carefully planned for the very young and have been tried out with children of two to eight having different backgrounds. They should be popular with preschool children, their parents and nursery schools. All are published by William R. Scott, Inc., North Bennington, Vermont, and the first is $2. The others are priced $1 each:

"Edgar the Runaway Elephant," the book with the holes right through the pages of gay colored pictures, is a funny story written and drawn by Julia and Graham Wahn. "The Guess Book—What Am I?" is a quiz book for little ones, with bright colored pictures they will appreciate. "The Seashore Noisy Book," by Margaret Wise Brown, with pictures by Leonard Weisgard, a companion to the earlier "noisy" books, tells of Muffin and his adventures at the sea. "The Saturday Walk," a durable cardboard book for 2- and 3-year-olds, by Ethel Wright and with clear, bright colored pictures by Richard Rose, introduces a fire engine, streamline train, steam shovel and other things a small boy saw on a Saturday morning walk with Daddy. "Wakey Goes to Bed" by Mary Ellen Vorse, with pictures by Inez Hogan, is about a little boy who never wanted to go to bed—and about what happened when he talked things over with the animals.

Facts in Fancy Dress

Meet Alweah, who lives in a land of ice and snow; Kula, who lives in the hot jungle; Alois, who lives on a mountain; Peter, who lives in the valley; Abdul, who lives on the desert where rain never falls; Noona, who lives on an island where rain falls almost every day; David, who lives in a very busy city; and Eric, who lives in a very lonely place, a lighthouse tower—all presented to you in an unusual picture book, "Going Places!" written and illustrated by William Wolfson. This book is published by Coward McCann, Inc., New York, $1.50.

"The Story of Alaska," with text by Clara Lambert, and stylized, full-color lithographs by C. H. DeWitt, describes and illustrates for younger readers, the natural resources, the industries, animals, arts and crafts of Alaska—the last frontier of the United States.

The author explains how airplanes, trains and automobiles are playing an important part in the development of this old land—but new country.

The author writes: "If you could stand on Mt. McKinley, Alaska would spread out below you. You would see towering mountains capped with snow. . . . And everywhere you would see men—Eskimos and Indians tending herds of reindeer, white men fishing, mining, farming, logging, hunting, trapping, building homes, roads and factories, and flying over the wilds in airplanes." This book is published by Harper & Brothers, New York and London, $1.50.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Sharing Secrets

Hamish Sells Sticky Buds

Hamish had wanted to help the Aid to Russia Fund for weeks and weeks and often listened to stories on the Wireless of how other children had earned money for the Fund. He thought a lot about the matter, but his first idea of selling things on a stall outside the garden gate was turned down rather firmly by Mummy.

Then came the conker season, when the nice brown chestnuts fall from the trees. But you can't really sell conkers to other people no matter how big and brown they are, because all your friends can find just as many as you can in the lanes around the school. Of course you could make dolls' furniture with conkers and pins and wool, but pins and wool are rather precious just now, and dolls' furniture isn't really easy to make well.

A Big Idea

Then, one very snowy wintry day, the sort of day that makes your cheeks glow, out of somewhere popped the Big Idea. It didn't look a bit like a Big Idea because it was just a letter in an ordinary envelope brought in by the maid from next door. It said: "Please may my gardener cut down your chestnut tree as its roots are growing right into my back door?"

Of course Mummy said "Yes," and the gardener arrived with his saw and his ax, and down came the chestnut tree. Then Hamish found to his great delight that it was simply covered with shiny sticky buds, and what can be nicer than lovely brown sticky buds to stand in pots in the sitting-room and shout, "Spring is coming!"

A Successful Effort

So Hamish told all the people he knew that he could sell them sticky buds at twopence a dozen, and he sold lots and lots. Some people even gave him sixpence a dozen, but the price was really twopence—he was particular on this point.

Hamish got five shillings in pennies and sixpences, and wrote a letter in his very best joined-writing on ruled lines to send with the money, and the people who received it were very pleased indeed. So Hamish felt well satisfied with his idea.

Tale of a Polliwog

I have a polliwog in an ivy bowl, that came home from school one day, with a dear little boy, in his dirty milk jar.

"Look, Mommy," he said, "what I have in here. It's a real live polliwog. We can feed him on oatmeal and pretty soon he'll grow to be a frog."

So, I got out the empty ivy bowl, and dumped the little thing in, and every morning he eats some bran, and his legs grow a little longer.

Now he's getting so big and fat I'm 'fraid he'll leave his fishy ways, and I shall wake up in the night, and hear the definite croak of a very young frog.

Then what shall I do?

Tell me!

M. W. P.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

LEELANAU FOR BOYS
22nd Season—Glen Arbor, Mich.—William Beals, Director. Constant trips to Dune Valley, our pioneer outpost, make for vigorous outdoor living so necessary to develop men worthy of our country. Boys work on farm, earn, and enjoy land and water sports.
For boys of The Christian Science Monitor readers. Guest House under same management.

Camp SANGAMON For Boys 5-17
"The Camp with the Pioneer Spirit"
Located on a farm on a Vermont Hilltop. Riding horses and ponies. Blacksmith Shop. Pottery Shop. All water sports. Tennis. Hiking through Green Mts. 21st season. All inclusive fee $220. Booklet.
Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Smith
Pittsford, Vt.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 235,000
Previous day's sales 131,350
1942 volume to date 28,991,299
1941 volume to date 31,732,579

Stock Leaders Up Moderately In Dull Trade

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP)—Stock market leaders moved upward today on one of the smallest volumes since last May.

Prices, a bit mixed at the start, soon began to harden and, at the best, advances ranged from fractions to a point. There were scattered exceptions and, near the final hour, numerous pivotals were unchanged. Transfers were at the rate of about 250,000 shares.

Few buying incentives were discovered in the war news or developments at Washington but the thought revived that the list had been well liquidated and was in position to rally briskly if given a half-way opportunity.

In the stock division, Zenith Radio edged into new high ground for the year. Early support was accorded Douglas Aircraft, Bethlehem, American Telephone, N. Y. Central, Anaconda, Chrysler, General Motors, Sears Roebuck, American Can, General Electric, and Deere.

Better performers in the curb included American Gas, Cities Service, Fairchild Engine, Glen Alden Coal, Republic Aviation and Pittsburgh Plate Glass. Occasional losers were International Petroleum, Columbia Oil & Gas, Brewster Aero, N. J. Zinc and Pennroad.

Most attention in an irregular bond market today was centered in rails and utilities, which reflected higher prices generally.

Toward the close gains ranged from fractions to around two points.

On the upside were American Telephone 3¼s, St. Paul 5s, International Telephone 5s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s, and Southern Pacific 4½s.

Losers included American Telephone 3s of 1956, Alleghany 5s, Atchison 4s, Bethlehem Steel 3½s, and Columbia Gas & Electric 5s.

Announcement of the Delaware & Hudson Co. that plans were under consideration for meeting maturity of the $49,000,000 first and refunding 4s stimulated demand for these bonds.

Up 1 to 2 or more points were Denver & Rio Grande 4s and 5s, International Telephone 4½s and 5s and Laclede Gas 5½s.

On the downside were American Telephone 3s, Atchison 4s, Bethlehem Steel 3½s, Columbia Gas and Electric 5s, Pacific Gas 3¾s, and Nickel Plate 4½s.

U. S. Treasuries were unchanged to slightly higher in quiet dealings while Australian bonds showed improvement in the foreign list, the 4½s moving upward together with Canada 4s, and Peru 6s.

U. S. Boosts Butter Support Price Base

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard announced the Government would support prices of butter at a minimum base rate of 36 cents a pound during the remainder of 1942 "in order to stabilize prices and to assist in assuring adequate production of dairy products."

The 36 cent minimum will apply for 92 score butter, carlot basis, at Chicago. Comparable prices will be paid for other grades. The Department of Agriculture has been supporting prices at a base rate of about 34¼ cents a pound.

The price support is maintained by Government purchases, which are made available for distribution under the lend-lease food and domestic relief program.

Mr. Wickard said that the increase was made because of rising need and farm labor costs. Failure to increase support, he pointed out, might result in a substantial decline in milk production with "later serious consequences to consumers."

Department Store Inventories Rise

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that department store inventories rose sharply in February as buying declined from the high levels caused by Christmas buying in December and anticipatory purchases in January.

The Board's index of stocks of goods at stores was at 103 per cent of the 1923-1925 average, or 41 per cent higher than in February, 1941. Outstanding orders increased during February and were more than double the amount a year earlier, while sales were figured at 30 per cent higher.

"Increases in stocks, outstanding orders and sales over the past year," the Board said, "reflect to a considerable extent price advances amounting on the average to about 20 per cent."

WPB Forms New Bureau of Finance

WASHINGTON (AP)—Organization of a bureau of finance, to assist contractors and sub-contractors in sloving financial problems in connection with war orders, was announced by the War Production Board.

The bureau has taken over the function and personnel of the financial section of the WPB Contract Distribution Branch and will be headed by Bradley Nash, of New York City, Chief of the section since last June.

The bureau will make no loans nor disburse any funds to contractors, WPB emphasized, but will furnish advice and assistance to companies engaged in war production or anxious to obtain war contracts.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37¾	Abbott (1.60a)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
108¼	104	Abbott 4% pf (4)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	M'r 27
48¾	46	Acme Steel (4)	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	M'r 14
7½	6¼	Adams Ex (.60g)	5	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19½	19½	19½	M'r 23
11¾	10	Addressog (½e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
38¼	30½	Air Reduct (1a)	2	32⅝	32½	32½	— ⅛
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Corp	2	¼	⅛	⅛	M'r 27
5⅞	3⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
6	4	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	4	4	4	
17	11	Alleghany pr pf	1	11	11	11	M'r 27
22¾	19¼	Alleg Lud Stl ½e	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	M'r 28
5⅛	3⅞	Allen Industr (1)	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	M'r 27
149	119	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	2	124½	122	122	—3
12⅜	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	M'r 27
14¼	12⅝	Allied Mills 1¼g	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	M'r 27
6⅛	4⅞	Allied Strs (.15e)	1	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
81	71	Allied Str pf (5)	1	70	70	70	M'r 27
30⅛	25⅛	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	1	26¾	26½	26½	— ¼
18¾	16¾	Alpha P Cem ¼e	1	16	16	16	— ¾
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	6	1	1	1	M'r 21
18⅞	16½	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	16¾	16½	16¾	M'r 6
56	43	Amerada Pet (2)	2	43	43	43	M'r 27
23⅜	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	3	22	22	22	
48¼	30	Am Airlines 1½g	3	31	30½	30½	— ½
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note .30e	7	6½	6	6	M'r 28
5¼	3⅜	Am Bosch (¼e)	8	5	5	5	M'r 26
33	26⅜	Am Br Shoe(¼e)	3	28	27½	28	M'r 28
1¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	21	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
65¼	58	Am Can (4)	8	60	59¼	60	+1½
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	160	160	160	M'r 23
33	29¼	Am Car&Fy(1g)	2	30	29¾	29¾	+ ½
73¾	68	Am C & F pf(7)	3	68¾	68	68¾	— ¼
20½	18	Am Ch & C (1½e)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
110	108	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108½	108½	108½	M'r 12
95	69	Am Chicle (4a)	2	71	71	71	— ½
5⅜	4⅛	Am Colortyp .15e	2	5⅛	5	5	M'r 23
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	
22¾	17½	Am Crys S (1e)	6	17½	17½	17½	M'r 28
⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'r 27
6	3½	Am Europ (.40g)	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r 28
⅝	⅛	Am & For Pow	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 27
24½	16¼	A F P $6pf(.30k)	1	19	19	19	+ ¼
28	18⅞	A F P $7pf(.35k)	14	23¼	22½	23¼	+ ⅝
2⅝	1½	Am & F P pf	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 28
32	26½	Am-Haw SS ¾e	1	27½	27½	27½	M'r 28
3½	2⅜	Am Hide & Lea	7	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
35½	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35½	35½	35½	M'r 18
46½	37	Am Home(2.40a)	7	37¾	37	37	+ ½
1⅝	1⅛	Am Ice	5	1½	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 27
28	25	Am Ice pf	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	M'r 27
4	3	Am Internat'l	7	3	3	3	M'r 27
7	6	Am Inv Ill (.80)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
10¼	8	Am Locomotive	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
89½	83½	Am Loco pf 1¾k	1	84	84	84	M'r 26
11½	9⅞	Am M & Fdy .80	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'r 28
5¼	4⅛	Am M & Met	8	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
23¾	19⅛	Am Metal (¼e)	7	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
⅛	⅛	Am Power & Lt	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
26¼	16⅜	APL $6 pf (1⅞k)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
22	13¼	APL $5 pf(1.56k)	3	13⅜	13¼	13¼	
4⅞	4⅛	Am Rad & S .15e	11	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
12	10⅜	Am Roll Mill ¾e	5	11⅛	11	11	
5½	4¾	Am Saf R (⅝g)	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅜
7⅜	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
43	38⅛	Am Smelt (½e)	6	39¾	39½	39¾	+ ¾
147	136	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	136	136	136	M'r 28
34¼	29½	Am Snuff (1.60e)	2	29½	29½	29½	M'r 26
20⅞	18⅜	Am St Fdrs(½e)	12	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
12	9⅜	Am Stores (¼e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
8½	7½	Am Stove (1.20)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¾
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	8	16	16	16	M'r 28
97⅛	78¾	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	78¾	78¾	78¾	M'r 27
21½	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	19	18⅝	19	M'r 11
134¾	114⅜	Am Tel & Tel(9)	7	116⅛	115¾	116⅛	+ ¾
49¾	37⅝	Am Tob (1e)	4	37⅝	37½	37½	— ⅛
50¾	38¼	Am Tob B (1e)	8	38¾	38½	38½	— ⅛
143⅜	122	Am Tob pf (6)	4	122	121¼	122	
5	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	M'r 27
27	22½	Am Viscose(½e)	13	24	23¾	24	+ ⅜
116½	111	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	111	111	111	M'r 27
3¼	2¼	Am Water Wks	8	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
70¼	50½	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	50½	50½	50½	M'r 24
5⅜	4⅛	Am Woolen	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
76⅜	69¼	Am Wool pf(2k)	3	70¼	70¼	70¼	
57	38¾	Am Zinc L & S	4	4⅛	4	4	M'r 26
50	43½	Am Z pr pf 1¼k	1	40	40	40	—2½
28⅜	25¼	Anaconda (½e)	7	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅜
17	12⅜	Anchor H (.15e)	7	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
10	8¼	Andes Cop (1)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'r 28
1⅝	1	A P W Paper	2	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	M'r 24
35	31½	Arch-D-M (½e)	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	M'r 27
111⅝	109¼	Arm Del pf (7)	2	110	109¼	109¼	M'r 27
4½	3	Armour Ill	2	3	3	3	
67½	60	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	2	60	60	60	
66	66	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 21
26¼	21	Armstrong C ¼e	3	23¾	23½	23½	+ ½
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (⅜e)	4	6	6	6	
4	3	Artloom (.77½g)	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'r 26
6¾	4¾	Assd Dry Goods	2	5	5	5	
77½	61½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	2	61½	61½	61½	M'r 24
83	73	Assd DG 2pf5¼k	1	70	70	70	M'r 5
25	20	Associates (2a)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'r 27
39	27½	Atch T&SF (1e)	15	37½	37¼	37¼	— ¼
70	60½	Atch T&SF pf 5	7	66⅛	65⅝	65⅝	—1⅜
26	20½	Atl Coast L (1g)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'r 28
34	20	Atl G&WI (3g)	2	22	21¾	21¾	M'r 24
45½	33	Atl G&WI pf 5g	1	33½	33½	33½	M'r 20
23½	18	Atl Refining (1)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	M'r 28
109½	103⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	104	103⅞	104	M'r 25
7	6½	Atlas Corp (¾e)	1	6½	6½	6½	
50¼	48¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	11	48¾	48¾	48¾	
70	50	Atlas Powd (¾e)	1	51	51	51	M'r 28
9½	7⅞	Atlas Tack(.30g)	1	8	8	8	M'r 17
2⅝	1½	Austin Nichols	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 6
4½	3½	Aviat Corp (.15g)	6	3⅝	3½	3½	
B							
14¾	12¼	Bald Loco ct	6	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
4½	2⅜	Balt & Ohio	11	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
6½	4¼	Bangor & Ar	1	5	5	5	M'r 27
9⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'r 28
6	5	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	M'r 27
11½	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	2	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
18¾	14⅞	Bath Ir W (½e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'r 26
19½	16½	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	16½	16½	16½	M'r 27
24½	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	22	22	22	— ¾
104⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r 20
100¾	77	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	77	77	77	M'r 27
7⅜	6¾	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	M'r 27
16½	16⅜	Bell Aire (2g)	14	16½	16¼	16¼	
39⅞	32½	Bendix Av (1e)	4	35½	35⅜	35½	+ ¾
14	11¼	Benef Ind (.40e)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	M'r 28
52	46½	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	48	48	48	+ ¾
24¼	19¼	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	19½	19½	19½	
66⅞	58⅛	Beth Steel (1½e)	5	59¾	59¼	59¼	+ ⅜
121	115¼	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	116	116	116	— ⅛
22½	19½	Bigelow-S (½e)	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
19¾	16½	Black & D (1.60)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	M'r 25
7⅜	6	Blaw-Knox (.80)	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	
14½	13¼	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	M'r 17
21½	16⅝	Boeing Airplane	12	18	17⅞	18	
31¾	26	Bohn A&B (½e)	2	28¼	28⅛	28¼	— ⅜
17¼	13½	Bond Strs (1.60a)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	M'r 27
20⅝	18½	Borden Co (.30e)	10	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
24	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	4	23⅜	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
2½	1⅜	Boston & Maine	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅜
30⅜	25	Bower Roll B (3)	1	25½	25½	25½	M'r 16
13½	17⅛	Brewing Cp (½e)	2	17	17	17	M'r 26
9¼	8	Bridgeport B (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	M'r 28
18⅝	15¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	1	28	28	28	M'r 25
43	31	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	34	34	34	M'r 28
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 27
1¼	1⅛	Bkly-Man Tr	7	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
9¾	7¾	Bkl Un Gas (¼e)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
35	31½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32½	32½	32½	M'r 5
14	10⅜	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'r 28
8⅞	7	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'r 27
3⅜	2½	Budd Mfg	2	2½	2½	2½	
15¾	15¾	Budd Wheel ⅛e	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'r 27
26	19	Buffalo Forg .45e	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
26	22¾	Bullard Co (2)	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅝
29¼	16¾	Bulova Wat (2)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
58½	54	Burling M (1.40)	3	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	M'r 28
7½	6¼	Burling pf (2¾)	1	54½	54½	54½	M'r 27
3½	2⅝	Burr Ad Ma 15e	10	6⅜	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
6¼	5½	Bush Terminal	8	2¾	2¾	2¾	
20⅝	19⅜	Butler Bros .60a	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
3⅜	2⅝	Butler Br pf 1½	2	20¼	20½	20½	M'r 26
8¼	6½	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
11⅝	10	Byers (AM) Co	1	7⅜	7¾	7⅜	M'r 28
C							
19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	3	17	17	17	+ ½
50½	50¼	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Feb 25
1¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	2	¾	¾	¾	M'r 28
7⅛	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	8	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
14¼	11⅞	Campbell W ⅛e	24	15⅜	14½	15	+1½
12½	10½	Canada Dry (.80)	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	20	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
37½	33¼	Cannon Mills ½e	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ¼
2½	1¾	Capital Adm A	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 11
27¾	24½	Carpenter S ½e	2	24½	24½	24½	M'r 27
3	2½	Carriers&G(.80e)	3	2½	2½	2½	M'r 19
69	60½	Case (JI) (7g)	1	60½	60½	60½	M'r 28
42	33½	Caterpil Tr (3)	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	M'r 28
21¼	17	Celanese (½e)	5	18	18	18	+ ⅜
8¼	6⅞	Celotex (1)	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'r 28
23⅜	16½	Cent Aguirre 1½	2	16¾	16½	16½	M'r 28
2¼	1¾	Cent Foundry	5	2½	2½	2½	
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'r 27
18	15½	Cent Violeta 1g	2	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
3¼	2⅝	Century Rib M	3	2½	2⅝	2⅝	M'r 11
31¾	27	Cerro de Pas(1e)	8	29¾	29½	29¾	— ¼
2⅝	1⅞	Cert-teed Prod	2	2	2	2	
19	16¼	Chain Belt (¾e)	1	16½	16½	16½	M'r 18
17	15½	Champ P&F(¼e)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
7½	5⅞	Checker Cab	1	6	6	6	M'r 24
63¾	27⅝	Ches & Ohio (3)	11	28¾	28¼	28½	+ ½
98	91½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	91½	91½	91½	M'r 27
4	3¼	Ches Corp	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'r 26
1⅝	1	Chi & E Ill	2	1⅛	1	1	M'r 26

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5	3⅜	Chi & E Ill A	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
2¾	1⅜	Chi Great West	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13½	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (⅛g)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	15	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	M'r 28
39¾	36	Chi Pn T cv pf 3	2	36	36	36	M'r 27
52	50	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 25
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	8¾	Chi Yel Cab	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	M'r 18
13¾	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	M'r 27
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 27
56	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (1e)	37	55⅝	55¼	55⅝	+ ⅛
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	M'r 28
2⅜	2⅛	City Stores	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
34½	29½	Clark Equip (¾e	1	34	34	34	M'r 26
29	25	Clev Gr Br(.15e)	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	M'r 17
44	32⅜	Climax M (1.30a)	3	34¾	34	34¾	+1¼
36½	29¼	Cluett Peab ⅝e	8	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
79½	56½	Coca-Cola (⅜e)	1	57	57	57	— ¼
63½	55⅓	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	— ⅞
13⅜	11⅜	Colgate-P (⅛)	3	12	12	12	— ¼
105½	100	Colg-P pf (4¼)	2	100	100	100	M'r 25
14¼	12	Collins & A (¼e)	1	12½	12⅜	12½	— ⅛
18½	14¾	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	15½	15½	15½	
13⅜	9	Colum Br A .30e	4	9	9	9	— ⅛
13½	9	Colum Br B .30e	4	9	9	9	— ⅛
1¾	1¼	Col G & E (.10g)	12	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
54	36½	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	37⅜	37	37½	+ ½
6¾	5½	Columbia Pict	4	6½	6½	6½	M'r 28
27	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	26½	26½	26½	M'r 26
72	51	Colum Carb (1e)	1	58½	58½	58½	M'r 26
18⅞	16⅛	Coml Credit (3)	15	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
100	94	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	97	97	97	M'r 19
25	20¼	Com Inv Tr (3)	15	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅜
103½	100¼	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	100½	100½	100½	M'r 27
9¾	8⅛	Coml Solv (.55g)	3	8⅜	8	8⅛	
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	11	¼	¼	¼	
14	11½	Cons Ed (1.60)	23	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
94	80⅞	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	80	80	80	— ⅞
⅛	⅛	Cons Film Ind	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 27
9	7⅛	Cons Film pf ⅛k	1	8	8	8	M'r 23
2½	1⅞	Cons Laundries	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 26
6⅛	5	Consol Oil (⅓)	6	5⅛	5	5⅛	
8¼	6¼	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
5¾	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	6	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	
30	22	Consol'n Coal pf	2	30⅛	30	30	— ⅛
94¼	86	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	86	86	86	M'r 18
13½	12	Container (⅛e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
3¼	2⅜	Cont Baking	2	2½	2½	2½	M'r 28
103½	83	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	83¼	83¼	83¼	M'r 28
27¼	23	Cont Can (1½e)	11	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅛
8¼	7¼	Cont Diam F (1)	1	7½	7½	7½	
42	33⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	M'r 27
33¼	31½	Cont Motors .10e	2	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	M'r 28
24	18⅝	Cont Oil Del ¾e	6	19⅜	19	19⅜	+ ⅜
19⅞	17½	Cont Steel (¾e)	2	17½	17½	17½	M'r 20
12½	9¾	Cop'weld S (.80)	1	10	10	10	M'r 28
51½	45	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	46½	46½	46½	M'r 18
55¾	47	Corn Prods (3)	6	47¾	47¼	47½	— ⅛
39⅜	27⅞	Coty Inc (⅛g)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	M'r 28
⅜	⅛	Coty Internat'l	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 26
14	12¼	Crane Co (1g)	1	12½	12½	12½	
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
8	6¼	Crosley (.30g)	1	7½	7½	7½	M'r 26
19½	16½	Crown C&S ¼e	1	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
41	32	Crown C pf 2¼g	2	32	32	32	M'r 27
11⅞	10⅝	Crown Zel (½e)	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
36	29¾	Crucible Stl (1g)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ½
79½	72⅞	Crucible pf (5)	1	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	M'r 27
9	7	Cuban-Am Sug	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
83	74½	Cuban-AS pf 5½	1	80¾	80¾	80¾	M'r 26
13½	10¼	Cudahy Pack	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	M'r 27
15½	13	Cuneo Pr (1½)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'r 28
⅜	⅛

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Steel Output Up 2 Points To 97½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States advanced 2 points to 97½ per cent of mill capacity compared with a week ago, according to the magazine Steel.

"Radical changes are under way in the steel distribution system," continues the report," including a specific requirements approach to control replacing general or blanket priority ratings as rapidly as new orders and procedures can be put into effect, giving the War Production Board closer control.

New Order Plan

"Between April 1 and June 30 most blanket rating order will be revoked or allowed to expire and consumers will be placed under the Production Requirements Plan. Rapid increase in war requirements renders preference ratings impractical. Under existing orders no exact check on quantities of material has been possible. Under the new plan the Director of Industry Operations will assign ratings for essential use, coving only a specified quantity. Applications will be made covering needs for a quarter, with full information on inventory and end use of products. Interim applications may be made when additional quantities are needed because of increased war production. The change will be made gradually over the three-month period to avoid confusion on deliveries.

Decided relief in the scrap situation has resulted from opening of spring weather and increased flow of material from intensive drives on farms, industrial plants and automobile wrecking yards. In a number of consuming centers the increase was marked and it has been possible to relight open hearths that had been idle for many weeks. While some allocated tonnages have been placed to aid distressed consumers, in general all melters are receiving better supply. Apparently the winter shortage has been broken and an easier situation is probable for several months. Scrap from the head of the lakes is expected to move to lower lake ports when navigation is resumed.

To Reclaim Scrap

"War Production Board has taken action to make available scrap material now held back by legal or financial considerations, such as street railway rails, where cost of reclaiming is a deterrent."

Steelworks operations last week reflected better scrap supply and open hearths were relighted after long idleness in several centers. Buffalo increased 13½ points to 93 per cent, Pittsburgh 2 points to 96, Detroit 10 points to 93, Cincinnati 5 points to 92, eastern Pennsylvania 2 points to 90 and Wheeling 1 point to 82½ per cent. Youngstown lost 1 point to 94 per cent, New England 20 points to 80 per cent and Cleveland 11½ points to 89½ per cent. Chicago held its high rate of 104 per cent, St. Louis was unchanged at 83 per cent and Birmingham steady at 95 per cent.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2½s 53-49	106.20	106.20	106.20

New York City Bonds

43 3s 80	104¼	103½	104½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alb PW 4s 48 ww	57	57	57
5 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	80	80	80
7 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	63	63	63
2 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	52½	52½	52½
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Am & For P5s 2030	68¼	68	68
4 Am IG Chem 5½s 49	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
6 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
38 Am T&T 3s 56	106⅛	106⅜	106⅛
1 Am T Fdr cv 50	104	104	104
5 Ang C Nitra deb 57	36	36	36
1 Arm Del 4s 57	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Arm Del 4s 55	105	105	105
20 AT&SF 4s 95	108⅝	108½	108½
11 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	90½	90⅜	90⅜
1 At & Birm 4s 33	27	26½	27
6 A C Line 1st 4s 52	80½	80½	80½
15 A C Line cit 4s 52	70½	70½	70½
10 A C Line 4½s 64	64⅞	64¾	64¾
2 A C Line 5s 45	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	36	36	36
9 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	64⅞	64⅝	64⅞
13 B&O 95 st A	37½	37½	37½
9 B&O 95 st C	42¾	42⅝	42½
18 B&O 2000 st D	37½	37½	37½
6 B&O 98 st F	37½	37½	37½
89 B&O cv 60 st	41¼	40¾	41¼
12 B&O 4s 48	61¾	61⅝	61½
15 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	54⅝	54½	54⅝
10 B&O S W 50 st	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
1 Bang & Aroo ch 4s 51	57	57	57
1 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	57	57	57
1 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
5 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104	104	104
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	104	104	104
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103½	103½	103½
4 Bost&Me 4½s 61	75	73	73
51 Boston&Me 4½s 70	40¼	39½	40
10 Boston&Me 4s 60	75½	75½	75½
5 Bos & NY Air L 4s 55	20½	20½	20½
1 Bky Edis 3¼s 66	108	108	108
5 Bkyn Un Gas 5s 45	105	105	105
3 Bky Un Gas 5s 50	81¾	81¾	81¾
2 Buf R&P 57 st	40	40	40
6 Bur C R&No 5s 34	8½	8	8½
1 Bur C R&No 5s 34 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Can Sou 5s 36	87	83	83
5 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Can Pac 5s 44	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Can Pac 4s perp	68½	68½	68½
1 Caro C&O 4s 65	107	107	107
1 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	101½	101½	101½
1 Celanese 3s 55	98	98	98
6 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	96½	96½	96½
4 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	19	18⅝	18⅝
13 Cen New Eng 4s 61	74	74	74
10 Cen NY Pow 3¼s 62	107¾	107¾	107¾
33 Cen Pac 5s 60	57⅝	57	57
35 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	77	76½	77
36 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	20	20	20
10 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	18½	18½	18½
2 C&O 3½s 96 D	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
3 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	102	102	102
101 Chi2& Alton 3s 49	21⅜	21	21
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	79¼	79¼	79¼
1 CB&Q 4½s 77	71½	71½	71½
15 CB&Q gen 4s 58	80¼	80⅞	80¾
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	89¼	89¼	89¼
11 Chi & E Ill inc 97	32¾	32½	32½
2 ChGtWinc 4½s 2038	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
2 Chi Gt West 4s 88	67	67	67
5 Chi I&L 5s 47	32¾	32¾	32¾
11 Chi I&L 5s 66	10	9⅞	9⅞
552 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	17½	17⅛	17⅜
59 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3	2¾	2¾
10 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
24 CM&SP 4½s 89G	50⅛	50	50
32 CM&SP 4½s 89E	50⅛	50	50⅛
48 CM&SP gen 4s 89	48⅞	48¾	48⅞
24 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	23	22⅞	22⅞
13 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	35	34¾	35
5 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
10 Chi&NW gm 4½s 87	33⅓	33⅓	33⅓
8 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	22¼	22⅛	22⅛
20 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	22	21⅞	21⅞
15 Chi & NW 4s 87	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
14 CRI & P 4½s 52 A	16⅜	16¼	16¼
8 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
38 CRI & P 4s 88	27⅝	27¼	27⅝
137 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	15⅝	15	15⅝
6 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	106½	106½	106½
3 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	101¼	101	101¼
2 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	95⅝	95¾	95⅝
2 Cin Un Term 3¼s 71	109	109	109
3 CCC&StL 4½s 77	81¼	81¼	81¼
10 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	72¼	72¼	72¼
1 ClevCin 1st&Ref 4½s 81	79½	79½	79½
5 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	79¾	79¾	79¾
2 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	70⅝	70½	70½
2 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	70⅜	70½	70½
2 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77 C	65½	65½	65½
40 Col & So 4½s 80	23¾	23½	23½
12 Columbia G 5s 52 May	94¼	93½	94
11 Columbia G 5s 1961	91	90½	90½
10 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Con Edis 3¼s 46	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
10 Con Edis 2½s 44	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Con Edis 2½s 45	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
47 Con Rys 4s 54	32	32	32
2 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	86¼	86¼	86¼
2 Consum Pow 3½s 65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
4 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	106⅞	106½	106½
6 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	28	28	28
5 Curtis Pub 3s 55	92	92	92
2 Dayton Un Ry 3¼s 65	101½	101½	101½
37 Ded&Hud rfg 4s 4	59½	59	59¼
19 D&RG 4½s 36	18¼	17½	18¼
265 D&RG 4s 36	18¾	17¼	18¼
5 D&RG West 5s 55	23¼	23¼	23¼
30 D&RG W 5s 55 Asd	21½	21¼	22¼
166 D&RG West 5s 78	18⅝	17½	18⅝
2 Det Ed 4s 65	110	110	110
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108½	108½	108½
1 El Paso&SW 5s 65	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
28 Erie 4½s 2015	55¼	54½	55
9 Erie 4s 95	92¼	91½	92¼
50 Fla E Cst 5s 74	10⅜	10½	10¼
16 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	9¼	9¼	9¼
19 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97	96¾	97
3 Ga Car&Nor 6s 34	31½	31½	31⅝
15 Goodrich 4½s 56	100	100	100
9 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	102¼	102	102
3 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
14 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	97½	97¼	97½
9 Gt Nor 3½s 67	77½	77½	77½
2 Gulf M&N 5s 50	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
1 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Harlem rv&P 4s 54	79¾	79¾	79¾
57 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	42¾	41¾	42¾
13 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	48¼	48	48¼
4 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
4 Ill Cen 3½s 52	45½	45½	45½
5 Ill Cen 3½s 52 reg	42½	42½	42½
24 Ill Cen 4s 52	52¼	52	52¼
5 Ill Cen 4s 53	49½	49¼	49¼
11 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	47⅞	47½	47⅞
33 Ill Cen 4½s 66	48¼	47¾	48
7 Ill Cen 5s 55	56¼	56¼	56¼
16 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	46	45½	45½
84 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	51⅝	51⅝	51½
41 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	47	46½	46⅞
8 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	101¾	101½	101½
25 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	19½	18¾	19½
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56B	17½	17¼	17½
3 Int Paper 6s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Int Paper 5s 47	104½	103⅝	104½
140 Int T&T 4½s 52	53¾	53	53⅜
146 Int T&T 5s 55	56	54¾	55⅝
16 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	52½	52	52½
1 KCFtS&M 4s 36 ct	51¾	51¾	51¾
6 K C South 5s 50	72¾	72¼	72¼
12 K C Term 4s 60	109½	109¾	109½
1 Koppers Co 3½s 61	105½	105½	105½
8 Lac Gas 8s 42A	96	95¾	96
39 Lac Gas 5½s 53	79½	77½	79¼
43 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	79½	77½	79
5 Lac Gas 5s 42	97¾	97½	97¾
1 Lautaro Nit inc '75	36	36	36
9 Leh & N Eng 4s '65A	95	95	95
5 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	77¾	77¾	77¾
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '64 st	66½	66½	66½
2 Leh Val HTerm 5s '54	50½	50½	50½
1 Leh Val NY 4½s '50	52	52	52
10 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	43½	43	43½
20 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	38¼	38	38
31 Leh Val Term 5s '51	35¾	34¾	35
11 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	84	83¾	84
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	97¼	97¼	97½
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	83¾	83¾	83¾
25 Maine Cen '60	55	54½	54½
3 McKess & Rob 3½s 56	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	105¾	105¾	105¾
8 MilSparta&NW 4s '47	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	57⅜	57¼	57¼
5 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	64	64	64
3 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	14	13¾	13¾
51 MSP&SSM cn 38	13½	13¼	13¼
1 Mo-Ill 5s 59	99	99	99
59 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	40¼	39¼	40¼
45 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	18	17½	17⅝
92 M-K-T 4½s 78	35¼	34	35
155 M-K-T 1st 4s 90	44¾	43¾	44½
34 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	33½	32½	33¼
178 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	31¾	31¾	31¾
156 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	32¾	31¾	31¾
40 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	31¾	31¼	31¾
23 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	32	31¾	32
53 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	32½	31¼	31¾
5 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	37¾	37¾	37¾
10 MonWPa PubSv6s65	110¾	110¾	110¾
28 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	40¾	40¼	40¼
18 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	42½	42¼	42⅜
12 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105½	105½	105½
4 N Eng RR 5s 45	73½	73¼	73¼
7 N Eng RR 4s 45	69½	68½	69½
1 NO Pu Sv 5s 52A	106½	106½	106½
1 N Orl & NE 4½s 52	8	ct	TAOIN
1 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	106¼	106¼	106¼
9 N Orl Term 4s 53	78	78	78
10 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	50⅜	50	50⅜
1 NO Tex&M 5s 35A	41	41	41
1 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	41	41½	41
2 NO Tex&M 5s B 54 ct	44½	44½	44½
8 No Tex&M 4½s 56	44⅞	44⅜	44⅜
18 NYC rfg 5s 2013	55¾	55½	55¾
54 NYC 4½s 2013 A	50⅜	50¼	50½
11 NYC cn 4s 98	53¾	53¾	53¾
12 NYC&HR 3½s 97	75⅝	75⅜	75¾
10 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	82½	82¼	82½
34 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	69¼	69⅛	69¼
2 NY Dock Co 4s 51	62	62	62
2 NY Edis 3¼s 65	109¾	109¾	109¾
20 NY G El T&P 5s 48	118¼	118	118¼
1 NY G E H&P 4s 49	112¾	112¾	112¾
5 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	63	63	63
3 NY Lack&W 4s 73 A	57¼	57¼	57¼
60 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	40¼	39¾	40¼
27 NYNH&H 4½s 67	38¾	38	38¼
22 NYNH&H 4s 56	34	33¾	34
5 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	6½	6¾	6½
10 NY Ry 5½s 58 st	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	29	29	29
1 Norf Sou 5s cv 2014	23	23	23
1 Norf Sou 4½s 98	74	74	74
1 Nor Am Co 4s 59	103¾	103½	103¾
2 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Nor Pac 6s 2047	69½	69¼	69⅜
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	59½	59½	59½
28 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53K	53	53⅜
17 Nor Pac 4s 97	76½	76½	76½
8 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¾	43¾	43¾
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	39¾	39¾	39¾
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109¼	109	109
8 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	109	108¾	108¾
2 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	91¼	91¼	91½
10 Pacif Cst 1st 4s 46	87	87	87
1 Pac G & E 3¾s 61	108¾	108¾	108¾
13 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	111⅝	111½	111½
5 Pen Co 4s 63	102¼	102¼	102¼
6 Pen Ohi&Det 4½s 74	102	102	102
6 Pen P & L 4½s 74	102B	102¼	102¼
24 Pen P & L 3½s 69	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Pen RR gen 5s 68	110½	110½	110½
7 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	104¼	104	104¼
5 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	91	91	91
1 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	99¾	99	99⅛
12 Pen RR 3½s 52	86	86	86
4 Peoria & East 4s 60	45	45	45
1 Pere Marq 5s 56	73½	73½	73½
9 Pere Marq 4½s 80	63¾	63½	63½
5 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	105¾	105¼	105¾
7 Phila Co 4½s 61	96	96	96
7 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	8¾	8½	8¾
2 PCC & St L 4½s 77	102	102	102
3 Pitts & WVa 4½s 59B	60	60	60
2 Pitts & WVa 4½s 60C	60½	60½	60½
2 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	80	80	80
1 Readg 4½s '97 A	80	80	80
3 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	76	76	76
111 Republic Steel 4½s '61	102¾	102¾	102¾
17 Rio Gr West 1st '39	50	49	50
67 Rio Gr W cit 4s '49	22¾	22	22¾
18 RI Ark & La 4½s '34	15¾	15½	15½
9 StLIM&S4sR&G'33	74½	74½	74½
17 St L & F 5s '50 B	17¾	17½	17¾
2 StLSF 5s B '50 ct	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
78 St L S F 4½s '78	17¼	17¼	17¼
62 StLSF4½s '78 ct	16¾	16¾	16¾
65 St L S F 4s '50 A	16	15⅞	16
25 St L SW 5s '52	47¼	47	47
9 St L SW rfg 5s '90	27½	27	27½
7 St L SW 2nd 4s '89	71	70½	70½
82 Seab A L cn 6s 45	10½	10½	10½
6 Sea A L 4s '50	9	9	9
2 Sea A L 4s '50 st	16	16	16
2 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	8½	8½	8½
58 Sea-AlFla 6s 35 A ct	8½	8¼	8½
2 SeaAlFla 6s 35 B ct	8¾	8¼	8¾
8 Simmons cv 4s 52	101¼	101¼	101¼
24 Sou Pac 4½s 68	56	56	56
37 Sou Pac 4½s 81	54¾	54¼	54¾
114 So Pac 4½s 69	55½	54¾	55⅛
9 So Pac rfg 4s 55	69½	69¼	69¼
21 So Pac clt 4s 49	62¼	62¼	62¾
5 So Pac clt 4s 49 reg	59	59	59
5 So Pac 3¾s 46	85	85	85
19 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	57¼	56¾	57
19 South Ry 6½s 56	92¼	91¾	92¼
5 South Ry gen 6s 56	88¼	88¼	88¼
3 South Ry cn 5s 94	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
26 South Ry gen 4s 56	67⅞	67½	67¾
4 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	110¾	110½	110½
10 Spok Int 4½s 2013 A	34¼	34¼	34¼
5 Stand Oil Calif 2¾s 66	102	102	102
6 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104½	104¾	104½
6 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	105	105	105
57 Studebaker cv 6s 45	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 T R R A St L 4s 53	109¾	109¾	109¾
8 Tex Corp 3s 65	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Tex Corp 3s 59	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	69¼	69	69¼
1 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	69	69	69
20 Tex & Pac 1st 5s 80 D	68¾	68½	68¾
12 Third Ave aj 5s 60	14¾	14½	14½
19 Third Ave 4s 60	51	50¾	50¾
2 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109½	109½	109½
3 Un Pac 3½s 80	106¼	106¼	106¼
26 Unit Drug 5s 53	92¼	92	92¼
10 Utah Ltd&Trac 5s 44	97¾	97¾	97¾
18 Utah P&L 5s 44	97¾	97¼	97¾
5 Va&SW 1st 5s 2003	94	94	94
2 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
7 Wabash rfg 5½s 76	27¾	27¾	27¾
3 Wabash 1st 5s 39	85¾	85¾	85¾
3 Wabash 2st 5s 39 ct	85½	85	85½
11 Wabash 4½s 91 wi	38¼	38¼	38¼
46 Wabash 4s 71 wi	37	36¾	37
7 Warner Bros 6s 48	100¼	100¼	100¼
21 Warren Bros 6s 41	95¾	95½	95¼
4 Westn Md 4s 52	90	89¾	89¾
2 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	31	31	31
7 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	30½	30½	30½
3 Western Un 5s 51	86½	86	86¾
11 Western Un 5s 60	82¾	82½	82¾
2 Western Un 4½s 50	83	83	83
11 Wis Cen 4s 49	46¾	46½	46¾
10 Wis Cen 4s S&D 35	19¼	19	19
2 Wisc El Pow 3½s 68	109¾	109½	109½
15 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102	101¾	102
6 Young S&T 3¼s 60	100¼	100	100

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	65½	65⅛	65⅛
13 Australia 5s 55	50½	48¾	50½
1 Australia 5s 57	50¼	50¼	50¼
9 Australia 4½s 56	45½	44½	45½
2 Belgium 7s 55	94½	94	94
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	26½	26½	26½
1 Brazil 6½s 27-57	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
2 Brazil C Dy El 7s '32	26½	26½	26½
2 Brisbane 6s '50	50¼	50¼	50¼
4 Buen A 4½s '77	56½	56½	56½
1 Buen A 4½s Aug '76	56	56	56
6 Buen A 4½s A April '76	57½	57½	57½
5 Canada 5s '52	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Canada 4s '60	106	105¼	105¼
3 Chile Mtg 6s 4s '62 asd	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Chile 6s '60 asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb	15½	15½	15½
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	14½	14½	14½
10 Colomb 3s 70	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
10 Cuba 5s (1914) 49A	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2 Cuba 4½s 77	77	77	77
1 Denmark 4s 41	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 Dom Rep 5½s 61 ext	60½	60½	60½
11 Dom 1st 5½s 69 ext	65	65	65
1 Dom 1st 5½s 26-40	65¼	65¼	65¼
7 Dom 2nd 5½s 60 ext	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
1 Dom 2nd 5½s 40	65¼	65½	65½
3 Haiti 6s 52	58½	58½	58½

WPB Sugar Order to Aid New England

WASHINGTON, March 30 (AP)—To prevent further depletion of sugar supplies along the east coast, particularly in New England, the War Production Board today ordered refiners to restrict deliveries of cane sugar to states adjacent to their plants.

The WPB order set the April delivery quota on refined sugar at 80 per cent of the April, 1941, deliveries; extended beet sugar deliveries into some areas normally served by cane producers; ordered beet sugar producers to set aside 15 per cent of their existing stocks and 15 per cent of future monthly output for government allocation, and applied restrictions to all industrial sugar users, large and small.

Quotas Raised

The raw sugar quota for refiners in the period Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1943, was raised by 72,004 short tons, 592,659,372 short tons.

The order set forth these restrictions on the sale and shipment of domestic refined sugar:

Refiners in New England may ship to points only in the six New England states.

Refiners in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore areas may ship to points only in the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

North Carolina refiners may ship to points in that State only.

Refiners in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida East of the Apalachicola River, may ship to points in that area and to North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky.

Refiners in Tennessee and Kentucky may ship to points in those states only.

Refiners in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Florida, west of the Apalachicola River, may ship to points in that area and to Tennessee and Kentucky.

Shipping Order

Refiners in states outside the specified zones may ship to any point in continental United States (except Alaska and the Canal Zone) and to Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Illinois, but not to any point within the zones specified previously.

No restrictions were imposed, however, upon the sale or shipments of refined sugar processed outside this country, of soft sugars in bulk, confectioners', brown, loaf, tablet, and other specialty refined sugars in one and two-pound packages, and raw sugar.

The directions affecting beet sugar processors were intended to prevent the overlapping of sugar distribution by a beet processor and a cane refiner. WPB and the Defense Supplies Corporation have agreed that the DSC will compensate beet processors for any losses caused by making shipments east of normal trading area, which usually is west of Chicago in the case of western beet processors.

U. S. Steel Forms New Tubing Unit

CHICAGO (AP)—The United States Steel Corporation has announced formation of Tubular Products, Inc., a new subsidiary, in order to expand output of seamless tubing alloy and stainless steel essential to the war effort.

The new subsidiary acquired the plant of the National Tube Co., Gary, Ind. Benjamin F. Harris, President of National Tube, will be president of Tubular Products, and E. N. Sanders, vice-president. Other officers, all formerly with National Tube, are A. Gordon Patterson, secretary and treasurer, and E. M. Moore, comptroller.

Products will include stainless and alloy tubing for aircraft, motor parts, bearings, tank tractor tubing and oil refinery tubing.

Bank Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80)	12½	13¾
Bank of New York (14)	246	256

Anti-Trust Suits Hampering War Job to Cease for Duration

Substantial Drop in Use Of 'Gas' Seen

WASHINGTON (AP)—A substantial drop in the nation's total demands for gasoline during April, because of tire rationing and a 20 per cent motor fuel curtailment in the East and Pacific Northwest, was forecast by the Bureau of Mines.

The bureu estimated 55,700,000 barrels of motor fuel would be needed next month, and said this was "about 5,000,000 barrels less than might have been expected," had there been no rubber and gasoline restrictions.

Meanwhile, Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold Ickes reported that tank car movement of petroleum to the East last week again set a new record with the railroad delivering 464,561 barrels daily in an effort to combat the seaboard oil emergency resulting from a shortage of tanker ships.

The railroads used 14,453 cars in this operation. The previous record of 439,200 barrels daily was set in the week ended March 14. Until the emergency developed, virtually all the East's oil was supplied by tankers plying between Gulf and Atlantic ports.

The bureau pointed out that in January the total demand for gasoline of domestic origin was 10 per cent greater than for the previous January, but that during February a gain of only 3 per cent was indicated over the corresponding month in 1941. For April, the forecast was that the demand would be about 2 per cent under April, 1941.

"This sharp drop in the relative demand for motor fuel, not withstanding the influence of adverse weather conditions," the bureau said, "indicated a greater and more immediate effect of tire rationing than was anticipated. With the initiation (March 19) of the program to curtail gasoline deliveries in the east coast and the Pacific Northwest, a further substantial cut in normal motor fuel demands is expected."

Consumer Buying Expected to Drop $10,000,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Milton Gilbert, Commerce Department business analyst, estimated that American consumers would have to get along with about $10,000,000,000 less purchases in 1943 than they made in 1941.

He predicted that consumers next year would buy $64,000,000,000 worth of merchandise, against $73,800,000,000 last year.

He based this estimate on the extent of conversion of civilian industry to meet war production schedules.

Freight Shipments By Truck Top 1941

WASHINGTON (AP) — The volume of freight transported by motortruck in February declined 3.9 per cent under January, but showed an increase of 13.5 per cent compared with February, 1941, American Trucking Associations, Inc., reported. The February decrease was "in line with past trends," A. T. A. said.

Reports from 228 motor carriers in 42 states showed an aggregate of 1,440,067 tons transported in February, compared with 1,498,708 tons in January, and 1,269,160 tons in February, 1941.

Personnel Director

Harold R. Bixler

Appointed personnel director of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York. Formerly Mr. Bixler was assistant to the manager of industrial relations of the Union Carbide Co. and personnel manager of the New York general offices.

NAM Supports Plan To Raise Output Of War Materials

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Association of Manufacturers, noting that Donald Nelson's management-labor speedup committees were "purely voluntary," pledged support to the War Production Board chief's plan to increase output.

Mr. Nelson had asked that management and labor together seek methods of increasing war material ouptut, and report to him by April 1 on their progress.

The association's statement said: "The National Association of Manufacturers pledges to Director Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board its wholehearted support in his efforts to increase war production.

"The war production drive plan as originally printed caused considerable confusion and misunderstanding which has been clarified by Mr. Nelson's statement of March 23 in which he stated that this plan is purely voluntary so far as each plan is concerned; that 'it is not designed to conform to any plan that contemplates a measure of control of management by labor'; that 'it does not put management in labor or labor in management.' in other words, that this plan must not be misused to disturb existing labor relations, but is intended solely to stimulate increased production and to bring home to both management and labor the vital importance of their combined efforts.

"All members of this association are urged to investigate the possibilities of increasing the volume and speed of production by any of the features of this voluntary plan to put into operation all those which are suitable to the conditions and problems of their companies."

Price Ceiling on Molded Tires

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has fixed ceiling prices for remolded tires at the same level as that applying to regrooved tires. Remolded tires are used casings which have been worn smooth and into the tread of which a new non-skid pattern has been impressed.

"THE BOSTON MUTUAL DOES ITS PART" ★ ★

OUR COUNTRY is engaged in the most devastating and far-reaching war in history. All business institutions will be judged by what they do to help in this world struggle to preserve human freedom. The **Boston Mutual Life Insurance Company,** like other life companies, is dedicating itself to help in every way possible in the prosecution of this war.

Over 72% of all the securities owned by the **Boston Mutual** is in United States Government Bonds, including an investment in Defense Savings Bonds to the maximum amount which we can subscribe to in any one year. Your Life Insurance dollars, invested in Government Bonds, are helping to buy planes, tanks, ships, guns, and all the other implements of war. Your Life Insurance dollars are doing their part to win the victory.

Many **Boston Mutual** men from the Home Office and the Field are now in the armed forces of Uncle Sam. More will don the uniforms in the near future. Most of our Directors, and the Home Office and Field Personnel are active in the various fields of Home Defense and Red Cross; several are on the Selective Service Boards. All are doing their part in purchasing and helping the sale of United States Defense Bonds.

1941 Was a Good Year: Insurance in force increased to over one hundred and three millions, policyholders increased to over 315,000. We paid policyholders and beneficiaries $1,778,553—since organization $35,108,682. Income last year exceeded disbursements by $921,970. The **Boston Mutual,** for the fifty-first year, is rendering to the people of New England dependable life insurance service.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Trust Actions Impeding War Effort Banned

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt has approved a plan under which all pending and future Federal Court investigations, prosecutions or suits under the anti-trust laws would be temporarily deferred where it was shown the action would interfere with the progress of the war effort.

The President's action was made public by the White House Saturday in an exchange of letters showing the plan had been worked out by Attorney General Biddle, War Secretary Stimson, Navy Secretary Knox and Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General in charge of anti-trust prosecutions.

National Security Paramount

The four officials notified the President of the plan in a memorandum March 20. Mr. Roosevelt gave his approval the same day.

The memorandum said that in the present all-out effort to produce quickly and uninterruptedly a maximum amount of weapons, anti-trust investigations, suits and prosecutions "unavoidably consume the time of executives and employees of those corporations which are engaged in war work."

"In those cases," the memorandum added, "we believe that continuing such prosecutions at this time will be contrary to the national interest and security."

The memorandum asserted, however, that care would be taken to see that no one who had violated the law would escape "ultimate investigation and prosecution," and that no such persons would be permitted to postpone investigation or prosecution "under a false pretext" that his undivided time is necessary to the war effort.

In other words, the four officials said, "it must be preponderantly clear that the progress of the war effort is being impeded."

No Delay for Defrauders

They said also that no one who has sought actually to defraud the Government shall obtain any postponement of investigation or prosecution "in any event."

The plan worked out, it was emphasized, would not mean the exoneration of the individual or corporation where deferment or adjournment of an action was ordered.

"As soon as it appears that it will no longer interfere with war production, the Attorney General will proceed."

To make certain that no one escaped under the statute of limitations, officials said Congress would be asked to pass "an appropriate extension of the statute."

In approving the plan, the President said:

"If it is true that any substantial slowing-up of war production is being occasioned by antitrust suits, prosecutions or court investigations, then the war effort must come first and everything else must wait. For unless that effort is successful, the antirust laws, as indeed all American institutions, will become quite academic."

First Things First

The President went on to say that while every precaution would be taken to prevent anyone from escaping prosecution, whether engaged in war work or not, the nation must keep its eyes fixed now "upon the one all important primary task—to produce more materials at a greater speed. In other words, we shall give our attention to first things first."

Under the procedure worked out by the four officials, the Attorney General and Secretaries of War and Navy will examine each pending and future antitrust proceeding. If they conclude the action will not seriously interfere with the war effort, the Attorney General will proceed with the case.

If they agree that it will interfere, the action will be deferred. In the event of disagreement, the President would step in and decide. In each case the action taken would be made public.

The White House said the President had discussed the plan with Democratic leaders in Congress and all of them had endorsed it.

Those with whom he discussed the procedure were Vice-President Wallace, Speaker Rayburn, Senator Leader Barkley, House Leader McCormack, and Chairman Van Nuys (D) of Indiana, and Sumners (D) of Texas, of the Senate and House Judiciary Committees.

Jones Announces New Plan To Aid Small Mine Output

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones announced a new loan plan to encourage production of strategic and critical metals or mineral from small mines.

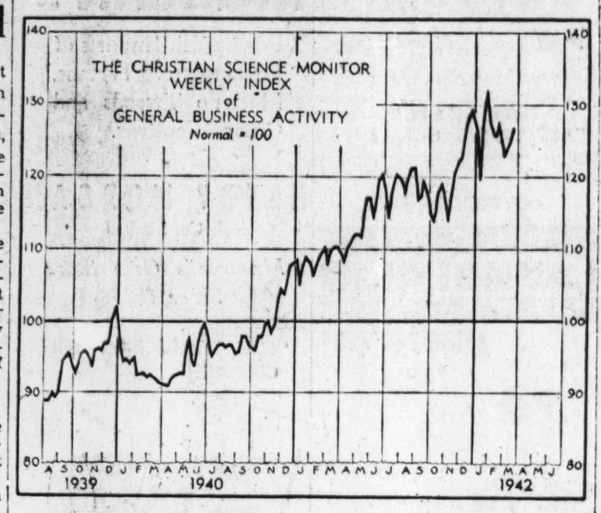
He said that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would make an initial loan of $20,000 to any miner whose property appears to have "reasonable promise of success." If the results are good, additional loans up to $20,000 will be available.

The loans will be repayable out of mining operations and will not require mortgages on the mining property.

Alaska Juneau Net Steady

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Company reports $730,000 net profit for 1941, or 49 cents a share on the 1,487,499 outstanding shares of capital stock. That compared with $721,698 earned in the preceding year, or 48.5 cents a share. Labor shortage created by the lure or better pay in war industry cut down production of ore, but the company mined higher grade ores and maintained earnings.

Further Advance Recorded In Monitor Business Index



A further advance was recorded in The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity during the week ended March 21, 1942. The increase carried the index to 126.8 (prel.) from 124.7 for the previous week and 110.1 in the week ended March 22, 1941.

The week's rise was due largely to a substantial gain in bank debits outside New York City. A smaller increase was recorded in electric power production whereas miscellaneous freight carloadings dropped back for the week.

The greater-than-seasonal expansion in the bank debits series reflected a well-sustained volume of trade despite the unusually heavy mid-month income tax payments.

Production of electricity leveled off for the week instead of continuing the usual seasonal decline. The upturn in the adjusted index checked the losses of the previous two weeks.

For miscellaneous freight carloadings a modest gain in the reported total fell short of seasonal expectations and the previous gain was nearly wiped out.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	March 21,* '42	March 14, '42	March 22, '41
Combined index	126.8	124.7	110.1
Bk debits outside NYC	139.2	130.6	112.9
Elec power production	114.8	114.5	108.0
Misc carloadings	126.3	128.9	109.3

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

On the usual microscopic volume the stock market last week again dropped, registering a flock of new 1942 lows for individual stocks though the averages did not quite touch the four-year low of the week just before income tax day. Heavy selling came particularly into the preferred issues on Friday.

There were only a few standouts against the trend, including International Telephone, on news of new South American operations, and Chrysler, which made a 1942 high reflecting the general strength in the motor group. Some people are taking hope from the strong performance of motors, figuring that it is due to the fact that the motors have taken their punishment, have embarked on all-out conversion, are converting with unexpected speed, and will do twice the volume in arms output as they did in a good year of peacetime operation. Hence investors, and speculators if any are left in the stock market, are looking for other industries about to do the same.

Rail Issues in Lead

Rails, with the exception of Norfolk & Western, continued to do better than the general market. Anent this coal carrier which is not netting as much as a year ago, Solid Fuels Co-ordinator Gray now paints the coal prospect a little darker than it was reported on this page last week. He told a House Committee that coal rationing may be necessary next fall, apparently because consumers aren't now stocking up while the stocking is good. He also indicated that the draft is beginning to affect coal production, also scarcity of machinery.

But the feature of the market was the lively action in bonds, particularly in the lower-grades. While stock trading volume is running close to the lowest in a year, bond trading one day last week was the heaviest since last April. Defaulted rails actually average higher than just before Pearl Harbor. South American bonds and defaulted rails lead.

Though the low-grade rails are benefitting by the prospect that they may be able to buy in their bonds free of capital gains tax, the general implication of the contrast between bond and stock action seems to be that the big depressant to the whole stock market is the tax outlook. American Telephone's steady sag nearly to 115, which means a yield of over 7½ per cent, seems to say the same thing; while the Bell system does a thumping business the dividend, unchanged since the 1922 increase, is seriously endangered by tax proposals.

Some people, by the way, predict that the 1942 tax revenue act will not materialize until after elections.

Retailers Stock Heavily

While consumers do not now seem to be exceeding last year in the physical volume of their purchases, taking the country as a whole, retailers are currently reported stocking up heavily, for obvious reasons. Sales of men's clothes have jumped enormously, and from here on the retailers are likely to discourage any such sales as look like hoarding.

The plight of "little business" becomes more apparent despite all efforts to get it into arms production. Total factory employment is currently running no higher than last summer. This includes employment in huge new plane, tank, and gun factories. The offsetting decline is more probably in small-factory employment than in large-scale peace-time factories.

Business seems to be taking quite a beating in the current political side of the arms program, even discounting and sifting the Guthrie and Arnold testimony for bias. Standard Oil of Jersey was not so solely responsible for the synthetic rubber delay as the news-stories out of committee would indicate. The Army and Navy were inclined to think that Japan would be a push-over and the rubber-shortage risk far-fetched, while the Administration was not keen to embark on a self-sufficiency-in-rubber program just at the time it was in favor of all aid to the Dutch East Indies and was lease-lending to Britain, one of whose few sources of dollar-exchange was Far Eastern rubber.

But Jersey seems to have been particularly asleep at the switch after Pearl Harbor when everybody threw their synthetic rubber patents into a pool for nothing except Jersey which stuck out for a cent a pound—$12,000,000 a year or 600,000 short tons production. The story is long and complicated and as usual nearly everybody shares the blame, which may be one reason why some of these complicated stories never get told in complete detail by any of the participants. Meantime the NAM was caught out again when its President, asking the Vinson Committee for a cut in the over-time rates, had to admit his own salary had been raised from $41,000 to $50,000 as his company works almost exclusively on war orders.

Commodity Prices Weak

In the commodity markets grains were weak on evidence that planting intentions are up again over last year's record, though not up as high as the government's program calls for. Soybean acreage intentions, for instance, are up 44 per cent but the government wants 54 per cent to ease the vegetable oil shortage.

So heavy are the Treasury's current war outlays now that even in the current income tax month it is running a deficit, and the April financing now considered here a certainty is thought likely to run as high as $2,000,000,000. The certificate issues which the Treasury announces will be revived after eight years, should appeal particularly to banks.

Action is now coming out of the Stock Exchange nine months after the hiring of Mr. Schram, recalling his promise in December that his ideas would have their parentage in the Street, not Washington. The cuts in annual membership dues will be offset by other charges so that Exchange revenue will come out about the same. Meantime investment bankers commented rather gloomily in Chairman Purcell's speech calling on them to improve and streamline their operations that they wish he had made specific recommendations. All types of farming in this dust-bowl of American prosperity are about equally hard hit, including stock brokerage, investment banking, commodity futures, foreign exchange, export and import, and spot metal handling, while the stocks of the down-town banks here are selling below 1932 levels. The slump is also felt hard by the financial reporting profession.

Business news creeps steadily over onto the once purely financial pages, and Elmer Walzer, New York financial editor of the United Press here, has a piece in the current issue of the monthly Stock Exchange bulletin reciting the decline of straight financial news coverage in other parts of the country.

Curb Retires More Seats

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Curb Exchange has announced it had arranged to purchase four more memberships at $1,000 each, completing the retirement of 50 seats decided on last July.

War Damage Bill Signed By President

WASHINGTON (AP) — A bill which will replace the present free-protection-for-everyone method of insurance against air-raid property losses with policies based on average risk rates has been signed into law by President Roosevelt.

The measure establishes the War Damage Corporation in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and provides that it make available, through insurance or reinsurance, "reasonable protection" against loss or damage to real or personal property resulting from enemy attack, including damage caused by United States forces resisting such attack.

Rates must be fixed by July 1 by the Secretary of Commerce and the protection must be made available upon the payment of premiums.

Secretary Jesse Jones has indicated that the minimum rate will be $1 for each $1,000 of insurance. The law provides that the rates be uniform for each type of property and be based upon the average risk of loss on all property of similar types in the United States. Thus the rate on a brick home will be the same in California as in Kansas.

Until the pay-for-protection program becomes effective, the free insurance plan established by the Federal Loan Administration six days after Pearl Harbor will continue in effect. This provides reimbursement for damage from enemy attack under a plan limited to aggregate disbursements of $100,000,000.

The law signed today has a $1,000,000,000 limit. It leaves virtually all of the details to the RFC with the approval of the Commerce Secretary.

Record Gain Shown By Boston Mutual During 1941 Year

Jay R. Benton, President of the Boston Mutual Life Insurance Company, reports that in 1941 the company had the largest gain in insurance in force in any year since the company was organized over 50 years ago.

Insurance in force increased to $103,589,639 with 315,019 policyholders. Reflecting increases in every phase of activity, the annual report points to a year in which the total admitted assets, the premium income, the excess of income over disbursements, and payments to policyholders again attained new all time highs.

Admitted assets during the past year increased 7 per cent, making the total on December 31, $16,192,179. Liabilities at the end of the year amounted to $15,187,364, the greater part of which are the policy reserves of $14,519,678. Excess of income over expenditures amounted to $921,970.

Last year the Boston Mutual paid policyholders and beneficiaries $1,778,552, including participating dividends of $220,430. Since organization the company has paid to policyholders and beneficiaries $35,108,682.

Recently the company has concentrated its investment of money to a steadily increasing degree in United States Government Bonds, with the result that at the end of 1941, 72 per cent of all the securities owned were in U. S. Bonds.

Last year the U. S. Bonds owned were increased by $2,348,149, including an investment of $50,000 in Series G Defense Savings Bonds, the maximum amount of this type of security which can be subscribed to in any one year.

In charge of the investment policies of the company are President Benton, Secretary and Treasurer Edward C. Mansfield, Seward W. Jones and Frank L. Richardson, President and Executive Vice-President, respectively, of the Newton Trust Company; John W. Marno, Vice-President of the State Street Trust Company; J. Leonard Johnson of C. H. Sprague & Son, and Lyon Carter, partner in Estabrook & Company. Mr. Carter was added to the Board of Directors and the Finance Committee in January.

Bank Clearings 8.8 P. C. Over 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—The volume of bank clearings in 23 leading cities declined during the past week but held 8.8 per cent ahead of the comparable 1941 week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

New York clearings totaled $3,485,521,000 against $3,650,432,000 a year ago, a drop of 4.5 per cent. The other 22 cities surveyed aggregated $3,467,116,000 or 26.4 per cent more than in the comparable week last year.

The aggregate for the 23 centers, $6,952,637,000, was off 12.3 per cent from the preceding week, and compared with $6,392,781,000 for the corresponding week of 1941.

Canadian Colonial Airways Reports Gains for 1941

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An increase in revenue passengers of 32.39 per cent, representing a total of 33,881 revenue passengers carried in the year 1941, is reported by Sigmund Janas, President of Canadian Colonial Airways, Inc., in his annual statement to stockholders just issued.

Net profit for the year of 1941, after provision for Federal income tax, amounted to $53,367. For the year 1940 the company showed a loss.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

POSITION WANTED ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR Willing to go anywhere in the Western Hemisphere: 40 years old, good health, steady, dependable habits; educated and trained for the business world; 20 years' experience in private corporation accounting, 2 years in public accounting. Address X-6, Suite 2900, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

APARTMENTS TO LET

DORCHESTER, MASS., Codman Sq. Dist.—4-rm., heated, hot water, refrigerator, tile bath. Newly decorated. Reasonable. Columbia 9126.

SOMERVILLE, MASS. Attractive, newly renovated corner suite in modern elevator apartment house; living room, dining room, 2 chambers, kitchen with new inlaid linoleum, $65; convenient to transportation; connecting garage. HARRY A. GILBERT, Inc., 379 Broadway, Somerset 8054.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS. — 2-rm. unfurn. suite; available Apr. 15; bus.; woman pref.; heat, light, cont. hot water furn., elec. plate for simple cooking only; 1 mile to trans.; fireplace. Refs. required. Tel. PAR. 0790.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 608 West 113th St.—Large combination room, kitchen, bath; only vacancy; highest class neighborhood. Apply premises, $46.

ROOMS AND BOARD

TO RENT—Summer cottage, adults only, $250; also rooms with board, year round—country. Please send replies: MRS. WM. W. HOARE, Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 170 W. 73rd (3-A)—Beautiful, outside double; large kitchenette; ideal location; refined environment; business people; evenings-Sundays.

N. Y. C., 333 Central Park West (93rd St.) (Apt. 46)—Desirable room; single or double. Homelike, quiet. Phone ACademy 2-7764.

N. Y. C., 532 West 111th Street, Apt. 6A—Large, attractive room, $6.00; kitchen privileges. Ca. 5-2210.

PHILADELPHIA, Germantown — Nicely furnished room, private adult family, gentleman; nr. cars, buses; $3.00 weekly. 6409 Woodstock St.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bedroom for refined business woman in quiet apartment, convenient to First Church. Call eve. MI 4963.

MARRIED COUPLE—Will share home with gentleman "for the duration." Large window; private bath; ½ mile from station on main line P. R. R.—17 miles to Philadelphia. Breakfast optional. Write P. O. Box 24, Devon, Pa.

FOR LEASE

A New Modern Hotel in a small wide-awake city in Georgia; 25 rooms completely equipped; located on Federal and State highway; only Christian Scientists need apply. L. R. HETRICK, 321 Healey Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

CARE FOR CHILDREN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—She has a home to share, with food, rest and loving care for children by the hour or day. 2442 39th Pl., N. W. EMerson 5022.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE to let, part time. 551 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. MU 2-8573 or EN. 2-5440.

MOVING AND STORAGE

WANTED—Return load from Missouri or en route. WM. McDONALD & CO., 9 Dartmouth Street, Boston. Com. 3388.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1112.

Storage for Household Goods

Complete Service—Local and Long Distance Moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MAN to manage insurance department of real estate and insurance office. H. Matz & Co., Inc., 202 W. 40th St., N. Y. C. LA. 4-8004.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NEAT young woman for domestic work—fond of children, plain cooking, suburban home. Box P-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, sleep out, three adults, $60. KASSON, 2516 Webb Avenue (Bronx), N. Y. C. Tel. Sedgwick 3-3499.

ONE WAITRESS and one parlor maid in private home near Kennett Square, Pa. Apply at once. S-1, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SERVICES RENDERED — Christian Scientist nurse-companion, care of children, tutoring by day or hour. MU 3-1093, or write Box S-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EXP. INFANTS' or children's nurse, companion to lady, nursing, traveling, typing, exc. middle aged. Christian Scientist pref. Write 479 St. John's Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. MA. 2-4683.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

GUARANTEED CAR REPAIRS BUDGET PAYMENT. Specializing on Lincoln, Mercury and Ford. HOOVER MOTORS, Park Square, Boston.

DEFENSE NEEDS

JOHN P. GOUDY, Inc., 383 Boylston St., Boston. APPROVED BLACKOUT CURTAINS. Phone for estimates—Ken. 4580.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED. While-U-Wait — Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets. PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St., LIB. 1913.

RUG CLEANING

NEW RUG CLEANSING PROCESS. Exclusive with us in BOSTON. 9'x12' Domestic $4.95 Oriental $7.95. ADAMS & SWETT RUG CLEANERS. HIGhlands 4100 BOSTON, MASS.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. Hovey, Han. 9600, Boston.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED

RENTING AND REPAIRING ON ALL TYPEWRITERS. ARCADE TYPEWRITER, 139 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON. HAN. 2121.

WANTED TO BUY

ART PROPERTIES BOUGHT FOR CASH. We Buy Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Books, Bric-a-Brac, Jewelry, Linens, Pianos, Paintings, Rugs, Carpets, Crystalware. Complete Homes, Apartments and Estates. Will call anywhere. Strictly confidential. Good price paid. Merchandise wanted immediately. CROWN ART, 126 W. 22 St., N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2-7180.

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. P. CO., 110 W. 14th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4482.

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

"THE WILLIAM PENN HOUSE" 6 miles from Washington, D. C., on Rockville Pike—Route 240. Country Style Fried Chicken and Steak Dinners. Service from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M. *Special Luncheons Daily.* NO INTOXICANTS SERVED.

Bromley's SINCE 1904. CANDIES, 60c and 80c. 1304 F Street. Lunch With Us Today.

Fred C. Hays & Co., Inc. FINE ARTS. Picture Framing. Pictures—Greeting Cards. 1237 G Street, N. W. National 3269.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Maine

AUBURN

Shop in the Sport Shop for Easter Clothing and Sportswear. Sports Coats, Slacks, Sport Shoes, Jackets and Sweaters. Cobb-Watson Co. 57 Court Street.

FLOWERS for EASTER. Choose from our cheery selection of Plants, Easter Lilies, Hydrangeas, Rose Bushes, and many spring plants. ROAK'S, Florist. Auburn Theatre Bldg. Phone 389.

E. V. McCRELLIS & CO. *Painting and Interior Decorating. Paints—Varnishes. Wallpaper.* 158 Turner Street. Phone 1071-J.

Flanders. 62 COURT STREET. AUBURN, MAINE.

LEWISTON

You Will Want to Look Just Right for Easter. A visit to our store will give you assurance. Not only shoes, but we have the gayest array of accessories in town. Baemo—Kayser—Rubin Gloves. Handbags and Jewelry. Rosgrain Hosiery—Plenty of Nylons to complete any Easter costume. LAMEY-WELLEHAN. 119 Lisbon Street. Lewiston, Maine. Stores in Portland, Augusta, Rumford.

CHOICE CUT FLOWERS. POTTED PLANTS. GREETING CARDS for Easter. Ann's Flower Shop. 46 ASH STREET. TEL. 827.

PICKERING HAT SHOP. NEW HATS. From the Best Designers. Hats Remodeled. 30 SABATTUS STREET. TEL. 4020.

Easter. Chocolate Bunnies. Eggs and other Novelties. *Special Gift Boxes.* MARY'S CANDY SHOP. 255 Main St., Lewiston, Maine. *Pay Charming Tribute to Your Easter Costume.*

DAINTY GLOVES by VAN RAALTE. Reid & Hughes. 95 LISBON STREET. FOR LADIES — Arch Relief and Archlock Shoes. FOR MEN — Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords. MAYNARDS BOOT SHOP. "THE STORE OF FRIENDLY SERVICE". 180 Lisbon Street.

EASTER GIFTS. Ladies' Handbags. Leather Goods. FOGG'S LEATHER STORE. 123 Main Street. Tel. 1707.

Cronin & Root's. CLOTHING will be noticeable in the Easter Parade. Store at 127 Lisbon St., Lewiston, Me.

Order Fresh Strawberry Ice Cream for your Easter dinner from George A. Ross. 56 Elm Street.

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers. Telephone 3-4634 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HATS. *For Town and Country Wear.* ANITA FILES HAT SHOP. 1444 High Street. Portland, Maine.

RANDALL & McALLISTER. PHONE COAL 3-2941. 84 COMMERCIAL ST. 634 CONGRESS ST. Fuel Oil. Heating Equipment. Coke.

Call for Your Free Copy of "My Sterling Diary". Also useful for keeping Insurance Data. J. A. MERRILL & CO. *Jewelers.* H. Merrill & Co. Jewelers. Portland, Me.

E. L. PROCTOR. Easter Confections and Novelties. Local Retail Distributor for R. S. Pierce Co.'s Specialties—Birds Eye Frosted Foods. FOREST AVENUE. DIAL 3-0215.

MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

DIAMONDS
WATCHES JEWELRY
SILVER
always of excellence in design and quality
Carter Bro's Co.
Jewelers Portland, Me.

SLACKS
FOR EVERY DAY AND DEFENSE WORK
$4.95 $5.95
Smartest of all is grey flannel, beautifully tailored. Also in navy, brown, or green. Other slacks in corduroy, whipcord, plaids and checks.
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND, MAINE

VOSE-SMITH CO.
Florist
Cut Flowers and Plants for Easter
646 Congress Street Dial 2-8789

NewHampshire

CONCORD
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2471. Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

Hand-loomed
Harris Tweed Coats
finished with a nicety of detail
HARRY G. EMMONS

EASTER GIFTS AND CARDS
that are different will be found in our large stock
G. W. STUART & CO.
JEWELERS
30 NORTH MAIN STREET

Distinctive Millinery
Gifts and Cards for All Occasions
Lingerie, Hosiery
THE FRIENDLY SHOP
Where "Friend" Greets Friend
24 SCHOOL STREET

INSURANCE?
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
60 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUELS
and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

Visit our store for the Latest Styles in
Dresses, Coats and Millinery
Miller's Ladies' Apparel Shop
74 NORTH MAIN STREET

DOVER

Our Own Make
ORA'S CANDY SHOPPE

For the Latest in Hats Visit
BERNARD'S
MILLINERY STORES
Dover Portsmouth Rochester
New Hampshire

MANCHESTER
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3447-J daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7.30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hoitt's Wonderful Showing of High Grade Rugs and Carpets

Gulistan Rugs, Genuine High Pile Wiltons, All Wool Faced Axminsters. Large lot of Scatter Rugs. Never have we had such a varied assortment but we are necessarily doubtful on replacements.

C. A. HOITT CO.
Cor. Valley and Wilson Sts. Tel. 1830

EASTER SHOES
Beautiful New Styles
All sizes for All the Family
Dress your feet for the Dress Parade
D. F. SHEA
SHOE STORE
790 ELM STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

EASTER FINERY
Coats—Suits—Dresses
Stocks are most complete. We are able to offer you these finest styles at splendid values—based on early market prices.
LEAVITT'S

NASHUA
PRISCILLA TEA ROOM
Good Food for Hungry Folks
SPECIAL PREPARED DINNERS
REASONABLE PRICES
Restaurant Service
183 Main Street Tel. 279
On Route 3 to White Mts.

PORTSMOUTH
EASTER
Easter Packages for Grownups and Easter Candy Novelties for the Children at
MOULTON'S
14 Market Square Portsmouth, N. H.

Rhode Island

NEWPORT
RITCHIE, *Florist*
87-89 BROADWAY
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
Flowers delivered to any part of United States or Canada
CHARLES S. RITCHIE, *Proprietor*

PROVIDENCE
The Shuttle Shop
288 Thayer Street
Gay Easter Handkerchiefs!

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA

Protect Your Valuable Furs
in our modern certified cold storage vault
Southern Dry Cleaning Co.
223 NORTH PAYNE STREET
ALex. 0060 Ivy 13000

FRANK MICHELBACH
Fine Furniture
PHONE - ALEX. 0405
RADIO REPAIR SERVICE
814-816 King Street

NEWPORT NEWS
SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Avenue and 35th Street
KAMO COAL and FUEL OIL
BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue

NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. and 32nd St.
Naturalizer Shoes
New Spring Styles
$6.95

NORFOLK
Blue Bonnet Hat Shoppe
Smart Hats for Smart Women
Exclusive but not expensive
$2 to $22.50
405 Bousn St. Mrs. Herbert L. Jones
Telephone 33497

MODERN SUPER MARKETS
BIG ★ STAR
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout VIRGINIA *and* NORTH CAROLINA

NORFOLK
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 41212, hours 8 to 6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WETZEL FLOWER SHOP
Flowers for every occasion
Phone 25739 403 Boush Street

RICHMOND
FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
CHOICE PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS

West End Headquarters
For Official
BOY SCOUT SHOES
BROOKS SHOE STORE
2922 West Cary Street

ROANOKE
MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON
FEMME, Inc.
KEITH-ALBEE BUILDING
A Shop for Smart Women
featuring Miss Swank Slips. Do not ride up or twist. All colors, Sizes 31 to 50. Prices 2.25 to 5.00.

THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy, Stylish, Smart
COATS • DRESSES
Telephone 21265
TENTH ST. AT FOURTH AVE.

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

AMSBARY AND JOHNSON
Men's Clothing
Smart Wearing Apparel
321 Tenth Street Phone 4669

Canada

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Henry's
Customer confidence since 1860—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

The Evening Citizen
welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Lyndhurst 1543. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Jo Anne Shoppe
Distinctive Millinery
1438 Yonge Street (Near St. Clair)
MRS. E. AULD, Designer
Phone RA. 1724

FELKER BROS.
Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing
Repairing and Alterations
"Service That Satisfies"
2011 DUNDAS ST. W. Ph. LY. 9107

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-3
Coupon

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

NEW LIFE FOR LAST YEAR'S GARMENTS
Last year's Spring Clothes will snap back to life again after "REVITALIZE" Dry Cleaning.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO
LAUNDERERS
AND DRY CLEANERS

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS
LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

• *Dunfield's* •
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scott's
9 DIRECT PHONES MI. 4691
Established 1875

EDNA SLACK
RIGHT HATS at RIGHT PRICES
Get Your Easter Model Early
227½ Yonge St. AD. 7814

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

Easter Flowers and Plants
S. E. GROVE FLORIST
Phone GE. 4201 269 Danforth Ave.

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

JANE ROBINSON
HAT SHOPPE
Importer and Designer
1436 Yonge Street
(14 stores south of St. Clair)
Hyland 7200

MONTREAL
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1878 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Cocomalt
Use the Phone—We Deliver
COAL
FUEL OIL
COKE
Oil Furnaces—Coal Stokers
Vipond-Tolhurst Limited
ADElaide 4891

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware. Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
HENRY MORGAN
& Co. Limited
Montreal's Own Store Since 1843

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

FLATS TO LET
Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches; quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countryfied surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering services; air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215-£415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties, Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

LAUNDRIES
LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us, silks and woollies special attention; small repairs free of charge. THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 98 Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

ROOMS TO LET
LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, 124, Greenerort Gardens, N. W. 6.—Furnished divan rooms; if and C., meals optional; restful and homelike; quiet house; board residence from 3 to 4 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Eccles. Tel. MAI. 2634.

SERVICE FLATS
LONDON. 186 Sussex Gdns., W. 2—Comfortable modern service flatlets, mostly with private Bathrooms, from 30/-, including breakfast. Pad. 4871.

SERVICE ROOMS
LONDON, KNIGHTSBRIDGE — Modern, attractively furnished flatlets. P. O. telephones; from 35/- with breakfast. 13, Beaufort Gardens, S. W. 3. Tel. KEN. 4740.

TAILORS
AYERST & DALE
Naval, Military and Civil Tailors
Also Ladies' Tailor
English and American Uniforms a Speciality
9/10, Polebrook House, Golden Square, Regent Street, London, W. 1. Gerrard 8187

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY
FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A., 26, Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. 3127. Rents Collected Valuations

England

LONDON
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9091. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. Saturday 9 a. m. to 12.15 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

Light Refreshments
E. RICHOUX LTD.
Afternoon Teas: Chocolate, etc. Chocolates 5/-, 6/- per lb.
Post Orders carefully executed
58, Baker Street, London, W. 1
Tel.: Welbeck 3732

UMBRELLAS
REPAIRS AND RECOVERINGS
TRAVEL AND LEATHER GOODS
MILLINGEN
Actual Manufacturers
57, Old Broad St., E. C. 2.
(Near Liverpool St. Station)

Crossword Quiz Answers

P	O	R	T	I	A		W	I	G	G	I	N
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Army 'Freezes' Japanese In Present Homes

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30 (AP)—Their last chance gone for voluntary evacuation, more than 100,000 West Coast Japanese were "frozen" to their home communities today.

A drastic new Army order requires them to remain where they are until the Army moves them farther inland.

The "freezing" edict, violators of which are subject to severe penalties, covers all Japanese living in Military Area No. 1—coastal areas approximately 150 miles deep in Washington, Oregon, and California, and the southern part of Arizona.

It is the latest of a series of restrictions imposed because of military necessity. Last Friday a curfew rule went into effect under which German and Italian aliens and all Japanese must remain within five miles of their homes and be inside their houses from 8 p. m. until 6 a. m.

By Tuesday midnight all guns, cameras, short-wave radios, signal devices, and other contraband articles must be surrendered by all Japanese-Americans living in California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, and Montana. Aliens were required to do this several weeks ago.

Lieut. Gen. J. L. Dewitt, Chief of the Western Defense Command, said certain German and Italian aliens and a handful of Japanese might gain exemption from exclusion orders and curfew regulations.

Among the classes eligible are:

German and Italian aliens 70 or more years old:

German and Italian aliens unable to be moved.

German and Italian aliens, parents, wives, husbands, children or valid dependents of any officer, enlisted man or commissioned nurse on active duty with the U. S. armed forces, or who was killed in line of duty since the war began.

Selective Service Boards will pass on applications for exemptions.

More than 2,000 Japanese are expected to reach the Manzanar, Calif., reception center this week.

Saboteurs Blamed

EL CENTRO, Calif., March 30 (AP)—Two bridges on the Southern Pacific's main line, 30 miles northeast, were set afire and badly damaged early yesterday.

The F. B. I. joined local authorities in a search for saboteurs.

The fires were sighted by the crew of the fast Argonaut's second section, and the train, bearing about 150 passengers, was brought to a quick halt.

Rail officials said there were evidences that oil had been used to set the wooden trestles afire, and that "there is no doubt that saboteurs are responsible."

Incident Denied

LOS ANGELES, March 29 (AP)—United States Attorney William Fleet Palmer said yesterday that reports that a band of vigilantes had forced a traveling family of Japanese from their truck on an Arizona highway, then had set the vehicle afire, apparently are without foundation.

He said an investigation had uncovered no trace of the incident, a report of which was attributed to him in newspaper accounts.

ENGLAND

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More Than 100 Plants Form Management-Labor Groups

By the Associated Press

Management-labor committees, keystones in the Government's drive for an immediate speed-up in war production, have been organized in more than 100 plants.

Since the drive was undertaken early this month, aimed at a 25 per cent increase in armament output on existing equipment, 31 labor and management conferences have been held in 29 cities under arrangements made by War Production Board consultants.

Nearly 10,500 persons representing approximately 2,000 war plants, attended the meetings, a WPB summary showed. First reports from the plants themselves on progress of the production drive are not due until April 1.

The Government program calls for appointment of a labor-management production drive committee in each plant, a study of plant efficiency, establishment of production scoreboards, suggestion boxes and bulletin boards; slogan contests and government recognition of individual and plant achievements.

Other week-end labor developments:

Cleveland, Ohio—The Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Automobile Workers will hold a special meeting in Detroit, April 7-8, to act upon WPB Chief Donald M. Nelson's prosopal for abandoning double pay for overtime on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays, it was announced by R. J. Thomas, U. A. W. President, following a meeting of the union's International Executive Board here.

Cleveland, Ohio—Employees of Jack & Heintz, Inc., which was under fire at a hearing of the House Naval Affairs Committee in Washington last week on charges of making excessive profits, will receive, beginning April 1, defense bonds which at maturity represent a wage increase of $150 a month, William S. Jack, President, announced.

Mr. Jack informed his "associates" at their monthly dinner that the pay boost, raising the average 90-cent hourly rate to about $1.20, would elevate wages of all employees to the level paid in comparable industries in the Detroit area.

Mr. Jack announced the company would discontinue the $37.50 monthly "incentive bonus" but that each worker would be given as part of his monthly pay a defense bond costing $37.50 and maturing at $50, and that an additional bond costing $75 and maturing at $100 would be set aside each month to the credit of each employee.

Employees will collect their accumulation of $100 bonds at the end of the year, Mr. Jack said.

Tampico, Mexico—Striking sailors who have delayed the sailing of 3 tankers refused a compromise despite Government indications that "drastic measures" might be adopted.

The Government-owned petroleum industry offered to double the sailors' wages while their ships were in dangerous waters and to continue to insure each sailor for $5,000. The offer was refused although a Federal Labor Board conciliator advised the sailors to accept.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Essex
Ilford: Church Building, 7:30 p. m., May 4.
Southend-on-Sea (Second Church): Church Building, Willow Hall, 928 London Road, Leigh-on-Sea, 3 p. m., May 10.

Lancashire
Liverpool (auspices First and Third Churches): Great George Street Congregational Church, Great George Street, 7 p. m., May 15.

Nottinghamshire
Nottingham (Second Church): Church Edifice, Mansfield Road, 7:30 p. m., May 12.

Somersetshire
Bath: The Pavilion, North Parade, 7:30 p. m., May 11.

Warwickshire
Birmingham (Third Church): Town Hall, 7 p. m., May 12.

Yorkshire
Doncaster: Congregational Church, Hall Gate, 7:30 p. m., May 11.
Ilkley: Church Edifice, Wells Roads, 8 p. m., May 14.
Leeds (First Church): Church Edifice, Richmond Road, Headingly, 7:30 p. m., May 1.

Wales

Carnarvonshire
Llandudno: Arcadia, 7:45 p. m., May 12.
Glamorganshire
Swansea: Church Edifice, 7:30 p. m., May 14.

United States

Alabama
Birmingham: Phillips High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 7.
Mobile: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 6.

Arkansas
Little Rock: Joseph T. Robinson Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 7.
Pine Bluff: Ballroom, Hotel Pines, 8 p. m., April 6.

California
Berkeley (First Church): Church Edifice, 2619 Dwight Way, 3 p. m., April 5.
Burbank: San-Val Drive-In Theater, San Fernando Road at Winona and Naomi, 3 p. m., April 5.
Corona: Woman's Improvement Club, 8 p. m., April 7.
Glendale (First Church): Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., April 10.
Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 3 p. m., April 11.
Los Angeles (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 4200 South Flower Street, 8 p. m., April 6.
Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., April 9. Radiocast Station KMTR, 570 kilocycles.
Los Angeles (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2912 Guirado Street, 8 p. m., April 8.
Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., April 6.
Ontario: First Christian Church, A Street and Vine Avenue, 3 p. m., April 8.
Oroville: Bird Street Grammar School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 6.
Pasadena (Third Church): Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 7.
San Francisco (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 450 O'Farrell Street, 8 p. m., April 10.
Santa Paula: Universalist Church, 740 Main Street, 3 p. m., April 5.
Taft: I. O. O. F. Hall, Fifth and Center Streets, 8 p. m., April 9.

Colorado
Denver (Joint lectures): Denver City Auditorium, Fourteenth and Curtis Streets, 8 p. m., April 7 and 12:10 p. m., April 8.
Salida: Church Edifice, 125 East Third Street, 8 p. m., April 5.

Florida
Jacksonville (First Church): Morocco Temple, 319 Newnan Street, 8:15 p. m., April 9.
Jacksonville Beach: Fletcher High School, 8 p. m., April 7.
Mount Dora (auspices First Church, Eustis): Mount Dora Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 8.

Georgia
Columbus: Church Edifice, Wynnton Drive and Blandford Avenue, 8:30 p. m., April 7.
Decatur: High School Auditorium McDonough Street, 8 p. m., April 10.

Illinois
Chicago (Twelfth Church): Church Edifice, 635 Grace Street, 8 p. m., April 6.
Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., April 9.
Downers Grove: First Congregational Church, West Curtiss Street, 8 p. m., April 10.
East St. Louis: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 10.
Galesburg: First Methodist Church, Kellogg and Ferris Streets, 3 p. m., April 5.

Indiana
Richmond: Civic Hall, Richmond Senior High School, Whitewater Boulevard, 3 p. m., April 5.
Washington: City Hall, 8 p. m., April 10.

Iowa
Burlington: Church Edifice, 513 North Third Street, 8 p. m., April 6.
Cedar Falls: Methodist Church, Eighth and Washington Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 7.
Council Bluffs: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 10.

Kansas
Emporia: Little Theater, Civic Auditorium, 103 East Sixth Street, 8 p. m., April 8.
Great Bend: City Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 5.
Merriam: Shawnee Mission High School, 3:30 p. m., April 5.

Louisiana
De Ridder: Auditorium, City Hall, 8 p. m., April 7.
Shreveport: Church Edifice, 3201 Centenary Boulevard, 3:30 p. m., April 5.

Maryland
Baltimore (Second Church): Lyric Theater, Mt. Royal Avenue, 3 p. m., April 5.

Massachusetts
Attleboro: Attleboro High School Auditorium, County Street, 8 p. m., April 5.
Brockton: Porter Congregational Church, North Main Street, 8 p. m., April 10.

Michigan
Detroit (Third Church): Church Edifice, Seward Avenue and Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 10.
Kalamazoo (First Church): Central High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 10.

Mississippi
Biloxi: Biloxi Community House, East Beach and Elmer Street, 3 p. m., April 5.
Jackson: Convention Room, Edwards Hotel, 8 p. m., April 6.
Natchez: Rita Theater, 3 p. m., April 5.

Missouri
Hannibal: Mark Twain School, 3714 Bird Street, 8 p. m., April 9.
Kansas City (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 133 South Van Brunt Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 9.

New Jersey
Burlington: Wilbur Watts High School, High Street, 8 p. m., April 5.
Summit: Summit High School, Morris Avenue, 8:30 p. m., April 7.

New York
Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 261 East Twenty-first Street, 8:15 p. m., April 7.
Brooklyn (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, Twelfth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, 8 p. m., April 6.
Buffalo (Fifth Church): Buffalo Consistory, 8:15 p. m., April 9.
Forest Hills: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., April 6.
Hudson: Church Edifice, 64 Green Street, 3:30 p. m., April 5.
New York (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 355 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 8 p. m., April 7.
Rochester (First Church): Church Auditorium, East Avenue at Prince Street, 8 p. m., April 10.

Ohio
Athens: Athens High School Auditorium, West State Street, 8 p. m., April 7.
Cleveland (Third Church): Church Edifice, West Twenty-fifth Street and Mapledale Avenue, 8 p. m., April 9.
Cleveland Heights: Cleveland Heights High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 7.
Columbus (auspices First and Second Churches): Memorial Hall, East Broad Street, 8:15 p. m., April 9.
Lorain: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 10.
Mt. Vernon: Mt. Vernon High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 6.
Piqua: Central High School Auditorium, College Street, 3:15 p. m., April 5.
Warren: Warren G. Harding High School, Elm and Atlantic N. E., 8 p. m., April 7.

Oregon
Ashland: Varsity Theater, East Main Street, 8 p. m., April 9.
Klamath Falls: Klamath Union High School Auditorium, Monclaire Street, 8 p. m., April 10.
Pendleton: Vert Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 7.

Pennsylvania
Altoona: Jaffa Mosque, 8:15 p. m., April 8.
Franklin: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 8.
Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 8443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., April 10.
Philadelphia (Sixth Church): Pennypak Theater, 3031 Frankford Avenue, 1 p. m., April 8. (Note change of place.)
Wilkinsburg: Rowland Theater, 3:15 p. m., April 8.

Rhode Island
Woonsocket: Church Edifice, Rockland and Bernice Avenues, 3:30 p. m., April 5.

South Carolina
Spartanburg: Cleveland Hotel Assembly Hall, West Main Street, 8:15 p. m., April 10. (Note change of hour.)

Tennessee
Chattanooga: Church Edifice, 612 McCallie Avenue, 8 p. m., April 9.
Nashville (First Church): Church Auditorium, Seventh and Commerce Street, 8 p. m., April 9.

Texas
Dallas (Third Church): Fair Park Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 7.
Kilgore: Kilgore High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 10.

Washington
Coulee Dam: Government School House, 8 p. m., April 5.
Walla Walla: Church Edifice, Howard and Rose, 8:15 p. m., April 6. Radiocast Station KUJ, 1450 kilocycles.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts
Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, April 5, 19; May 3, 17, 31.
10:45 a. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 18.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., April 5; May 3.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 18.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., April 5; May 3.

Eastern States

Georgia
Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1400kc, on April 12; May 10.

New York
Brooklyn—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on April 5, 19.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on April 5, 19; May 3, 17.

North Carolina
Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, May 34.

Central States

Ohio
Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on April 5, 19; May 3, 17.

Pacific Coast

California
Long Beach—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KPOX, 1300kc, April 5, 19; May 17, 31.
San Francisco—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on April 5; May 3.

Washington
Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on April 5, 19; May 3, 17, 31.

Canada

Ontario
Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, April 5, 19; May 3, 17, 31.

Territories

Hawaii
Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on April 5; May 31.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

A Friend in Need

Huntsville, Ala.

When more than 500 families moved away from this district a few months ago to make way for an arsenal, many pets, mostly dogs, were left behind. Most of these dogs were mongrels without pedigrees, and the problems the poor, abandoned creatures loosed upon the community may well be imagined. In order to obtain food they were forced to turn marauders. It was evident that these neglected animals sorely needed a friend. And a friend they found, in the person of a kind-hearted lady from the nearby community of Athens, the wife of a naval officer now on duty somewhere in the Pacific.

This compassionate woman saw some of the abandoned dogs during a visit here and, hearing of their plight, at once set to work providing them with food and care. Now she makes regular trips from her home, about 25 miles distant, to minister to their needs. Since she does not know the names these dogs were given by their former owners, she has given them names of her own, and most of them come when she calls. The men at the arsenal collect every stray dog they come across and, instead of destroying them as they did in the past, they hold them against the day of the kind lady's next visit, when she will care for them.

For many of these dogs she has found homes, for the rest she provides proper care. No longer do they need to wander about in search of food—or a friend!

Our War Effort

Because we have the magnificent resources and man power, the mass production machinery, and the men who know how to operate it, the war's duration depends on how thoroughly and how completely we go at it from now on. . . . **We must immediately and forthwith accept willingly, for the sake of victory, a Spartan existence.** I do not agree . . . that the American people need amusement.

Alfred M. Landon

The urgency of today must be felt in every shop and factory producing war goods, in every home and on every farm. Then we shall achieve the spirit and co-operative action that carries a team to victory.

President Roosevelt (In a letter to Donald M. Nelson.)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright, 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company

Bardoux, Jacques (zhäk bär'-dōō') — Prominent political writer of France.

el Gailani, Rashid Ali—Popular spelling for Rashīd 'Alī al-Jīlānī (rä-shēd' ä'-lē ăl'-jē-lä'-nē) — Anti-British Arab leader.

Flores, Col. L. Alamillo (ē'-lä-mē'-yō flō'-räs)—Mexican Army Chief of Staff.

Hernández, Brig. Gen. Tomás Sánchez (tō-mäs' sän'-chās ĕr-nän'-dās)—Mexican member of the joint Mexican-U. S. Defense Commission.

Hussein, Emir Abdullah ibn- (ä-mēr' ăb'-dōōl-lä' ĭb'n hōō-sīn)—Ruler of Trans-Jordan.

Le Temps (lĕ tän') — Paris newspaper.

Rico, Maj. Gen. Juan Felipe (hwän fā-lē'-pā rē'-kō)—Mexican commander of the northern zone of Lower California.

Taussig, Charles W. (tou'-sig) — American co-chairman of the U. S.-British Caribbean Board.

van Oyen, Maj. Gen. L. H. (văn ō'-yĕn) — Commanding General of the Netherlands East Indies Air Force.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Basra — or Busrah — (bŭs'-rä) — Port at the head of the Persian Gulf.

Kharkov (kär'-kôf)—City in Russia, gateway to the Donets River basin.

Kupang—Dutch Koepang—(kōō'-päng)—Capital of Dutch Timor.

Papua, Gulf of (păp'-û-ä; or pä'-pōō-ä)—Gulf on the shore of New Guinea.

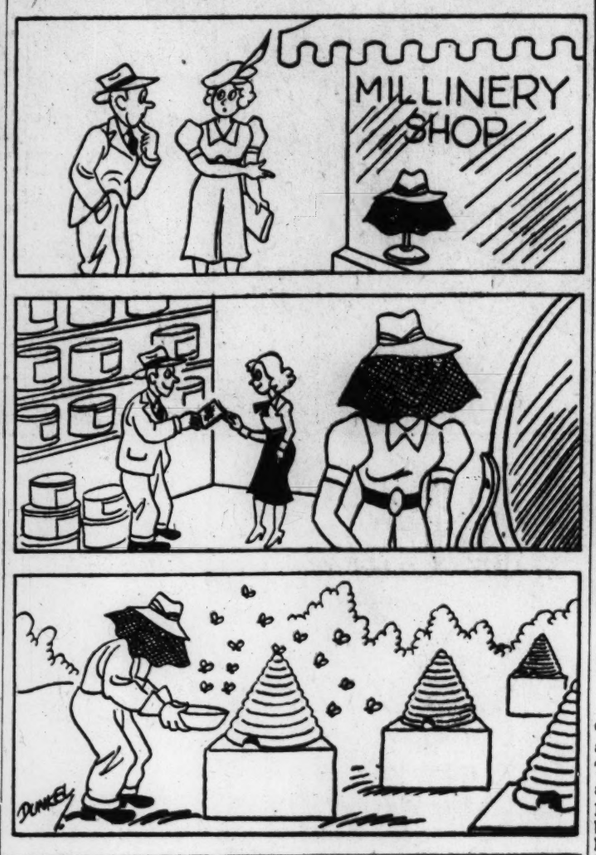
Rabaul (rä'-boul) — Japanese-occupied base on the island of New Britain.

Key: āle, châotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofá; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fŏŏt; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; ch=k in chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; x=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Low Initial Cost

The research that established the ethylene gas method of treating green-colored oranges cost about $4,000 and adds an estimated $4,000,000 to the market value of the Florida crop each year and about the same amount to California growers.—Chemical and Engineering News.

Just for Fun— —By Dunkel



A Verse for Today . . .

Turn you to the strong hold, ye prisoners of hope: even to day do I declare that I will render double unto thee.

ZECH. 9:12

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: Another case of an oppressed minority is a man with a wife and two teenage daughters.

Detroit News: Mr. John L. Lewis of the U. M. W. will now undertake to gather the dairy farmer into his fold. In our mind's eye we see the new member strapping on a miner's lamp to go out at 5 a. m. and milk the cows.

Party Fun

It's in the Name

Each contestant answers each question, using the initial letters of his names. For example, George Emmett Dodge might answer No. 1 thus: "Gobbling Enormous Doughnuts."

1. What is your highest ambition?
2. What is your favorite pastime?
3. What is your best talent?
4. What is your favorite food?
5. What is your pet peeve?
6. What is your most becoming color?
7. What is your favorite animal?
8. What is your worst fault?
9. What traits do you admire most in a man?
10. What traits do you admire most in a woman?
11. What shall we do next?

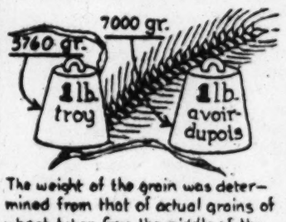
Did You Ever Wonder

Why Some Farmers Place Tubs of Water Near Stored Potatoes in Winter?

Some farmers surround stored potatoes with tubs of water to protect the tubers from freezing. When the writer first heard of the practice he thought that the water served only as a temperature indicator, the formation of a film of ice on the water warning the farmer that the air temperature in the storage space had dropped to the danger point and indicating the wisdom of lighting a stove or other heating device for protection against the cold. Strangely enough, however, the water actually liberates heat as it freezes and it is this heat which protects the potatoes from freezing. This is because when a liquid freezes, changing to a solid, it gives off heat to surrounding bodies. Experiments show that ice water at 32° F. changes to ice at the same temperature as fast as it can give off 80 calories of heat for each gram of water changed to ice. Thus the farmer may be said to heat his potato bin with ice.

If All Units of Weight in Avoirdupois Differ From Those in Troy?

Avoirdupois weight is used in connection with merchandise, such as coal, flour, potatoes, hay, etc. Troy weight is used by goldsmiths and jewelers. A pound troy is lighter than a pound avoirdupois, but, curiously, an ounce troy is heavier than an ounce avoirdupois. This seeming paradox is made possible by the fact that there are but 12 troy ounces in a troy pound, while 16 avoirdupois ounces are required to make up an avoirdupois pound. Units of weight next smaller than an ounce in the two systems differ not only in weight but also in name—the avoirdupois unit being a dram of about 27½



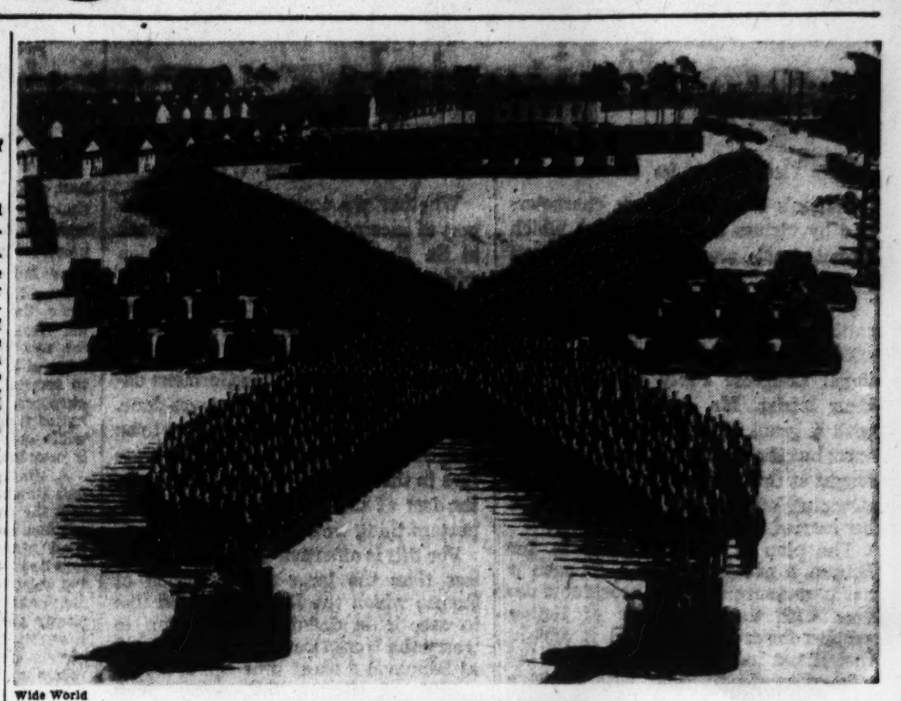
The weight of the grain was determined from that of actual grains of wheat taken from the middle of the ear and dried.

grains, and the troy unit being a carat of 3.17 grains. One unit of weight, however, is identical in both systems—the grain.

W. P. Keasbey

Answers to Word Scrambles

1. rapids	6. refuge
2. obbing	7. washes
3. silent	8. method
4. uneasy	9. wonder
5. aboard	10. asking



Wide World

Living Field Artillery Insignia

Crossed cannons, the insignia of the United States Army's Field Artillery, are formed by more than 5,000 men of the 13th Field Artillery Brigade at Fort Bragg, N. C.

Daily Anecdote

A Reminder

One day when Thomas Bailey Aldrich was still struggling for recognition, he called at the office of an eminent Boston editor to submit a new poem. The editor was out. On the man's desk the aspiring poet noticed a memorandum so conspicuously displayed that he could not help but read it. Scribbled on the sheet were these words:

"Don't forget to see Binder.

"Don't forget to mail E—— his contract.

"Don't forget H's proofs."

Yielding to an irresistible impulse, Aldrich laid his poem on the editor's desk and, taking out his pencil, added to the memorandum: "Don't forget to accept A's poem."

A Few Facts

Mount Rainier has snow all the year around.

The moose is the largest of the deer family in North America.

The scientific name for the mocking bird, mimus polyglottos, means many-tongued mimic.

No white man to date has yet completely explored the miles of winding channels of the Everglades, which comprise 4,000,000 acres.

Daily Quotation

HAPPINESS IS much more equally divided than some of us imagine.—COLTON.

In Lighter Vein

Remember 'Way Back When Men Wore:

Pearl gray derbies?

Congress gaiters?

Ready-made bow ties that fastened to the collar button with little elastic loops?

Elastic arm bands?

Celluloid collars (you laundered them yourself with a sponge)?

Wing collars (all day)?

Detached cuffs? — Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News.

Of Course

A blushing young woman handed the post office clerk a telegram containing only a name, address and one word—"Yes."

Wishing to be helpful, the clerk said: "You know, you can send five more words for the same price."

"I know I can," replied the young woman, "but don't you think I'd look too eager if I said it six times?"—Tit-Bits.

Of Course Not

The children were playing in Mrs. Smith's driveway. Suddenly she heard a crashing of a window pane. She hurried out to find only little Mary Jane, the others had run away.

Mrs. S.: "Mary Jane, please tell me who broke this window."

Mary Jane: "I didn't do it, and I'm not going to tell on Billy."

Word Scrambles

The idea is to combine each pair of words into one complete word.

1. sap rid	6. fee rug
2. bin beg	7. saw she
3. let sin	8. dot hem
4. sue any	9. row den
5. rod aba	10. kin gas

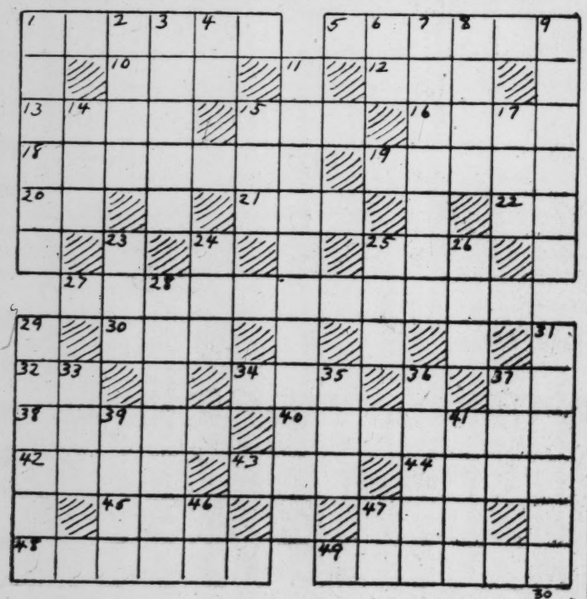
(Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page)

'Dumbo' Variety

The African elephant is bigger and stronger than the Indian—he can be distinguished by his larger ears.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who defended Antonio against Shylock?
5—Who was author of "Mother Carey's Chickens"?
10—What is a bronze coin of Denmark?
12—Distant.
13—What is a double-ended outrigger swift-sailing canoe of Malaysia?
15—What is any small beam of light?
16—Whom did James J. Braddock defeat to win heavyweight boxing title?
18—You might make a jack-o'-lantern from what?
19—What are the plates of an armadillo?
20—Within.
21—What is opposed to "even"?
22—Symbol for nickel is what?
25—Ocean.
27—Whose fame is due almost wholly to his translation of the "Rubaiyat"?
30—In curling, stones are aimed toward what?
32—What was first syllable in Guido's system of solmization?
34—What is a city of Paraguay?
37—Who was nymph admired by Zeus?
38—What are high-cut shoes?
40—What creatures are studied by an entomologist?
42—What operatic soprano was born in Spain in 1888?
43—The dahlia is considered birth flower for what month (abbr.)?
44—Bird's home is what?
45—Winglike part
47—What is relationship of Proteus to Antonio in "Two Gentlemen of Verona"?
48—What are used for guiding a pen or pencil in drawing lines?
49—What is a strong vessel in which substances are pounded or rubbed with a pestle?

Down

1—What is a seedling apple?
2—What is space enclosed by a partition?
3—Personal belongings are called what?
4—What is a Pacific Island screw pine?
6—Supposing.
7—Who is angel described in Scriptures as charged with ministration of comfort and sympathy to man?
8—What is one one-thousandth of a kilogram?
9—What American novelist is author of "Hildegarde"?
11—Jack is commanded to jump over what in nursery rhyme?
14—To go swiftly.
15—What is Spanish for "river"?
17—What is an immeasurably long period of time?
23—What is contrasted with "miss"?
24—What is a suffix forming verbs?
25—To droop.
26—What cutting tool is used to trim off surface of wood?
28—What is a woven fabric?
29—What is one of principal exports of Malay Peninsula?
31—What American song writer gave us "Uncle Ned"?
33—Also.
35—What is one of large group of extremely intelligent insects?
36—What is Charles Kullmann's singing voice?
37—Possessive pronoun.
39—Spoken.
41—What is a U. S. copper coin?
46—Arabic (abbr.).
47—Thus.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

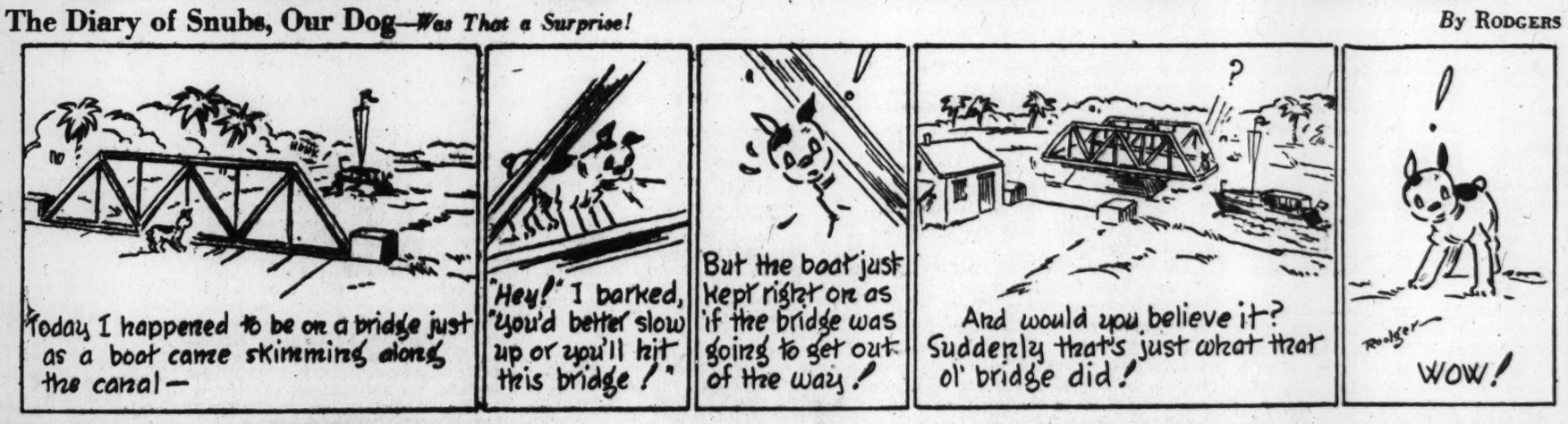
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Strange Doings*

By LE PELLEY

POPPY, JUST THINK! MR WINK HAS A RADIO BUILT RIGHT INTO THE STOVE !!
IT MUST BE A NEW INVENTION
YES.. AND SOME STRANGE MEN HAVE BEEN INQUIRING ABOUT MR. WINK, TOO..
THAT TALL CHIMNEY MUST BE A SORT OF AERIAL !
WE'VE DECIDED TO DO AS THE POSTERS SAY.. AND NOT TELL ANYONE ANYTHING !
BENJAMIN DUBBS? HERE'S A LETTER FOR YOU FROM THE LOCAL DEFENSE BOARD
MY, MY.. WHAT DOES THE DEFENSE BOARD WANT OF YOU ?
THEY WANT TO SEE ME !! DO YOU SUPPOSE I'm DRAFTED ?!
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Was That a Surprise!*

By RODGERS


Today I happened to be on a bridge just as a boat came skimming along the canal—
"Hey!" I barked, "You'd better slow up or you'll hit this bridge!"
But the boat just kept right on as if the bridge was going to get out of the way!
And would you believe it? Suddenly that's just what that ol' bridge did!
WOW!
Rodger

The Adventures of Waddles—*Aye, Aye, Sir!*

By THE HAGERS

"LET'S CHANGE OUR V FORMATION DRILL AND FLY IN ECHELON," CRIED BILL.
LIKE WELL-TRAINED PILOTS WE OBEYED, PROUD OF THE NEW DESIGN WE MADE.
"NOW BANK," CRIED BILL, "AND START TO CLIMB!" I QUACKED, "I TURN, BILL, ON A DIME."
AN EAGLE PASSED WITH GRACEFUL GLIDE. "KEEP 'EM FLYING, DUCKS!" HE CRIED.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Offer to India

Britain's offer to India is characterized by virtues and weaknesses which attend most great steps in human progress.

If a world war were not being fought as this offer is made, it might be possible to satisfy the aspirations of National Congress Party members, and their leader, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, with a grant of immediate independence; but if a world war were not being fought at this moment, would any such sweeping offer as Sir Stafford Cripps has carried to India be made at all?

The plan in the first place is, for Britain, a necessity of war. As such it has to measure up in an acceptable degree with the aspirations of Indian peoples for freedom. For it is agreed that if the Indians are to fight on the side of world freedom with decisive enthusiasm, then they must feel also that they are fighting for their own freedom. But Indian aspirations are not all of one color, and a guarantee of freedom to the Hindus is not necessarily a guarantee of freedom to the Moslems. This being so, Britain cannot, simply by satisfying Mr. Nehru, achieve the united front that is needed to stop the Axis in India.

This explains why the British plan provides that some Indian states may, if they wish, retain their present status when the rest of India moves on to that of an equal member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Mr. Nehru's followers may argue that this provision tends to split India. But for Britain to ignore the demands and the fears of Indian minorities might split India more disastrously, and at a disastrous moment.

That Britain has not offered immediate independence to India is understandable in view not only of the internal complexity of the Indian problem, but of the external threat to India and to the United Nations' war effort. It should not be forgotten that advocates of passive resistance are still strong in India, and that passive resistance could not be counted on to prevent the Axis from seizing and exploiting Indian resources, or at any rate from joining hands militarily in India. Naturally the British plan envisages continued British control of Indian defense during the war.

The omission of a more specific time limit inside which India should acquire the benefits of the plan has attracted some attention. Many believe it would be desirable to state a specific deadline, as "six months after the close of hostilities," for the granting of Indian independence. This is a point that Mr. Nehru no doubt could gain if he wished to discuss it.

The British plan offers India so much of what Indians have long desired that it is hard to see how even Mr. Nehru would wish to shoulder the grim responsibility of rejecting it. Under this plan India at the close of the war would begin to emerge, not as Canada or Australia emerged into Dominion status, but in possession of a Commonwealth membership which other members did not achieve until the passage of the Statute of Westminster.

Spotting Spotters

Civilian defense volunteers in Philadelphia are reported as ready to invade drawing rooms in the hope of enlisting the aid of hostesses for war duties. The "raids" are to be carried on by ten young women armed with speeches like this:

> Listen, this country is at war. The Army has asked you again and again to volunteer your services to chart airplane movements. They can't get enough people to volunteer. How about breaking up the party, calling off bridge and pink teas and starting to serve your country?

Before the hostess or her guests have recovered from their surprise, they may find themselves signed up as plane spotters. It may not be a bad idea. A hostess who can spot her most distinguished guest among a hundred only slightly less celebrated people ought to be able to spot an enemy plane before it has had a chance to be impolite. And guests who do not wish to become hostesses to those who drop in unexpectedly by parachute may be persuaded that to take part in civilian war duties is more of an honor at the moment than to be invited to "pour" at Mrs. Gildedporch's "at homes."

In Germany, and wherever else the Nazis strut, anybody's front door is liable to be battered down, whether a party is in progress or not. Hostesses who keep this in mind may not be too annoyed when a "squadron" of patriotic but well-bred young women arrive just as Mrs. Spicybit begins to tell all between bites on a dainty sandwich. After all, this is war.

Let the Nazis Worry

Whether we accept the London report of success in the commando attack at St. Nazaire or the Berlin version which would make it look like a failure, the raid merits attention. The British believe they have rendered useless for some time the Nazis' main submarine base on the Atlantic. The Germans declare that no serious damage was done. What actually happened may have to be judged by the course of submarine warfare in the next few weeks. Meanwhile the fact of the attack is the most important thing we can know about it.

For this is offensive war. While much less than the large-scale invasion of France which the Russians would like to see, it is definitely something to worry the Nazis. Coupled with the raid at Bruneval a short time ago it serves notice on Berlin that every inch of the coasts of France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Norway must be guarded night and day by sufficient forces to prevent a British or British-American landing. It indicates that the forces which have been gathered in Britain in the last year will not be asked just to sit and wait for "Jerry."

The fact that a fresh contingent of Canadian troops landed in England only last week—instead of going to India or the Near East—is some reason for believing that United Nations strategy now looks on the British Isles as an offensive base. For two years the British have had to wonder where Hitler might strike. Now they can cause Hitler to do some wondering. Should they increase these raids and combine them with the bombing of Nazi communications, something like a western front will appear. Axis forces will have to be called back or withheld from the drive on Russia.

From that standpoint every offensive move, even though costly, even should its objectives not be completely attained, is a success.

The Diverting Mr. Dies

Representative Martin Dies has drawn a sharper retort than usual by his assertion that thirty-five officials of the Economic Warfare Board have records of affiliation "with front organizations of the Communist Party" and his suggestion of their dismissal. Vice-President Wallace speaks of a "malicious misuse of facts" and says the statement might as well come from Dr. Goebbels for effect on national morale.

Most of the Dies charges are based on connection with the American League for Peace and Democracy, an organization which turned out to be instigated and largely controlled by Communists, but which enlisted numerous moderate liberals under its high-sounding banner before this became generally known.

One target of the criticism wrote ten years ago a book on nudism, which may signify a considerable social aberration but has little to do with competence on economic warfare. Another author, criticized for contributing an article to a publication of the now defunct league, has written for many other magazines of national circulation.

Once previously Mr. Dies's committee released a number of names of persons in Washington who were merely on the mailing list of this league. The congressman must have some impression of how easy it is for others to take liberties with one's name since the newspaper of the Ku Klux Klan recently printed a report that in calling an investigation of the Klan Mr. Dies had only approved a request by its own Grand Dragon.

The principal effect of charges and counter-charges at this time is to divide the American war effort. Feuds within do not help the Nation's position against an enemy without. The appropriation of $100,000 or more which the Dies committee seeks from the House of Representatives for a continuation of its work is a high price to pay for diversions and distractions.

Remember, Uncle Sam doesn't want amateur gardeners. Save the seeds for those who know how to use them, and don't run up the price of garden tools through an unnecessary demand.

No one need give up a hobby just because of the war. For instance, a philatelist can merely switch his interest from inverted medallions, say, to defense stamps.

The Lady Next Door, whose daughter is about to be married, is grateful that no agency has yet recommended picking up the confetti in the interests of defense.

The Bookshelf

South Moon Under

A Florida orange grove that was originally part of a Spanish land grant is admittedly choice property, for the early grandees knew what to look for in orchard ground; they possessed the same sort of knowledge that later led the Pennsylvania Dutch to the rolling farmland of Lancaster County, that drew the British plantation owners from the West Indies to the tidewater districts of the eastern seaboard. It may have been a sense of kinship with the soil which led them to recognize the place best suited to their purposes, or an even deeper instinct which halted them beside a certain stretch of land while something said to them, "Here. This is your home."

A similar compulsion held Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings thirteen years ago, when she saw the orange grove at Cross Creek. Generations had passed since its proud days as a land grant, but its spell remained. Mrs. Rawlings looked at the shabby farmhouse, the sagging fences, the untended grounds; she looked also at the seventy-two acres of sturdy grove and fertile hammock brooding between the two lakes whose connecting stream gave the locale its name; she saw marsh and jungle, and a mysterious moss-hung forest, beckoning. She had come home.

* * *

Mrs. Rawlings bought the grove and settled down among the five families whose properties spread through the remainder of the hammock along Cross Creek and around the lakes. She meant merely to make her living from the land, as did the others, but it was not enough, simply to bring back the grove to full production. The land demanded more from her, possibly because she had more to give: she felt compelled to write the stories it told her.

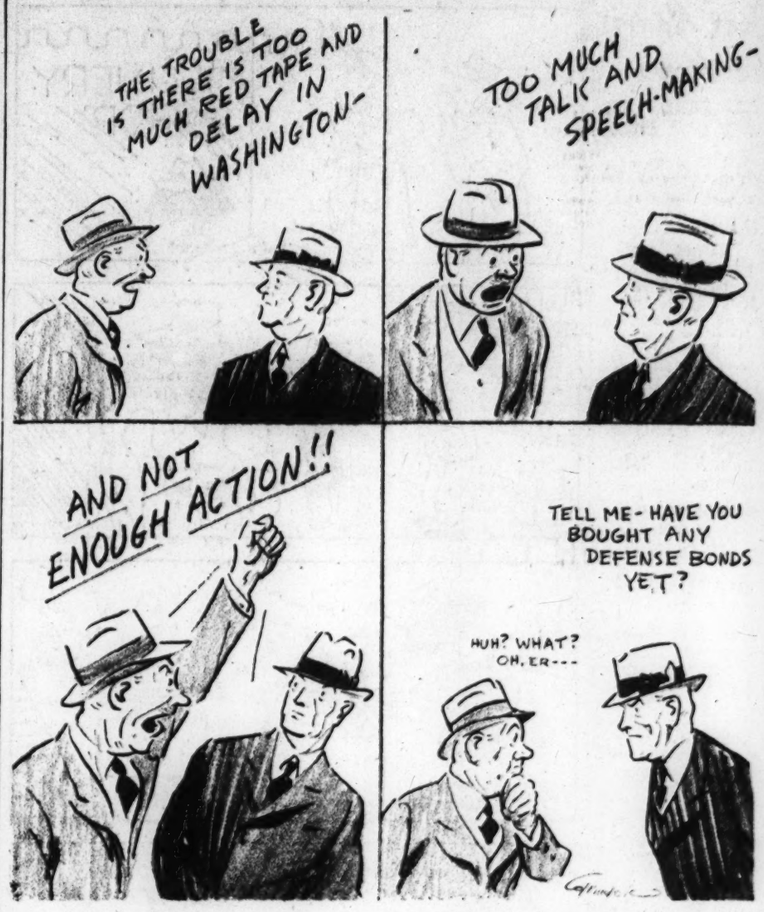
In the intervening years, with her numerous stories, her novels, and the book that has already become a classic, "The Yearling," she has paid the Florida back country fitting tribute. In her newest book, CROSS CREEK (New York: Scribners. $2.50), she tells her own story, describes her own experiences in this hinterland that has become her home. The other inhabitants of Cross Creek, white and Negro alike, also are shown, together with a complete picture of their daily life, in a pungent series of sketches packed with incident and characterization. Such items are included as pound parties and rattlesnake hunts; recipes and old wives' tales; census-taking in the jungle; navigating a river by hyacinth drift. For contrast there are the smoldering feuds and upsurgings of violence which occasionally spread their shadows through the hammock.

* * *

There is humor here, and pathos as well; there is also a measure of the saltiness, the forthrightness, which plays as large a part in Mrs. Rawlings's style as her sensitive awareness of beauty and recesses of wonder and awe. The latter aspect of her work has never been more effectively shown than in the chapters of the present book which make Florida itself the protagonist, in luminous descriptions of the lush vegetation, the exotic birds, the animals and reptiles; the sounds and scents of the sub-tropics; the changes which take place even there, as the four seasons turn.

M. W. S.

Speaking of Action


THE TROUBLE IS THERE IS TOO MUCH RED TAPE AND DELAY IN WASHINGTON-
TOO MUCH TALK AND SPEECH-MAKING-
AND NOT ENOUGH ACTION!!
TELL ME- HAVE YOU BOUGHT ANY DEFENSE BONDS YET?
HUH? WHAT? OH, ER---

Texas Remembers

Outside a fickle Texas wind was humming, then whooshing around corners and whistling between power lines to find freedom again over the concrete vastness of the field. Moments later it would sweep over the Battlefield of San Jacinto, there to the east where the tapered, white memorial shaft pushed the Lone Star upward for the world to see. Then came drops ticking into the soft earth, creating a Texas water color with its greens and browns washed by the light rain, and with high-piled carloads of lemon-yellow sulphur cutting a rumbling and clattering diagonal on the rails of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas toward Galveston and the Gulf of Mexico. Row upon row of barracks and classrooms in a pleasing pattern of perpendiculars and jutting roofs gave balance to the composition—and a silver trainer sang and then snarled as its late-flying pilot changed propeller pitch for his landing.

* * *

Inside, impatient Aviation Cadets dressed in the ultramarine-blue, golden-orange, and olive drab of the Air Corps, feeling much like musical comedy soldiers in their white dress gloves, waited for the call that would say, "No parade today." The gray sky made the Californian think of San Francisco in July. He decided that that thought was best kept to himself. Texans had their pride.

On his arrival the Californian had ventured two or three times to call attention to "the largest this or that in the world," only to be deluged with Texan statistics to which he could only answer with a weak smile and a shrug of the shoulders. Men in the Army from virtually every State in the Union had accepted those California boasts, but Texans had ready facts of their own. The Californian was in Texas now and he had learned his lesson.

Texans know their State and they are proud of their State. Talking with them from time to time in the close-full cabin behind the great air-screws—twin pin-wheels whirling in an ineffectual way there in the relative quiet—the Californian had found this pride and knowledge to be the result of an unending emphasis placed upon Texas history and Texas ideals in the schools. Courses in Texas history were required and it was underlined in all related subjects, much to the Californian's embarrassment, for the history of his own State was but an elective in his schools. To be sure, he knew of Junipero Serra and his Missions, of James Marshall and the great gold rush, and of General Frémont at Monterey; but they did not live for him as Sam Houston and San Jacinto, James Bowie, Davy Crockett, William Travis, and the Alamo did for these Texas Cadets.

* * *

Amazed, he found that before graduation from high school Texas youths had been required to know the preamble to the Constitution of the Lone Star State, as well as that to the Constitution of the United States. Their loyalties were to the United States *and* Texas—not conflicting loyalties, but loyalties that supplemented and strengthened one another; for they understood the struggle that each had made for its independence and saw unity of motive there.

Flying high over the shaft on the San Jacinto Battlefield the Californian had looked down on that Lone Star and accepted the Texans' claim that there were proportionately more Texans in the armed forces of the United States than from any other State in the Union. Texas knows that independence is precious, for it is conscious of its past. Texans were better soldiers, the Californian thought, too; for he had only Pearl Harbor to remember, and the Texans had the Alamo.

ROBERT R. BRUNN

Anglo-U. S. Relationships and Berlin Propaganda

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent address on Anglo-American relationships, Lord Halifax remarked how ridiculous we should think it if the two partners in a young business went about telling all their friends how stupid or dishonest or inefficient the other was. Certainly, it wouldn't help their business! The United States and Britain are at the moment like that young business and it is not going to help the partnership if voices from each side pass round stories or rumors or criticisms of the other. It is, in fact, the very thing which our enemies are trying their level best to make us do, as those who listen to short-wave radio broadcasts from Germany to both America and Britain can testify. Listen to this specimen, quoted by Lord Halifax: On January 7 the German radio said to Britain:

> England under Churchill's leadership is rapidly becoming an insignificant offshoot of the United States of America.

On the same night at the same time they were saying to the United States from another station:

> Whether you like it or not it looks as if the gradual domination of the United States Government by the British has become an established fact.

You see the idea?

The old quip that the British are ready to fight to the last drop of the Frenchman's of the Russian's of the American's blood certainly bears the mark "Made in Berlin." This hoary allegation, that Britain is sheltering in her tight little island behind all her Allies, is so serious that I think we ought to examine it.

In Greece the British casualties were twice as heavy as those of the Australians and New Zealanders combined, while in Crete they were about equal. No figures are available for losses of naval personnel, but of the ships lost the overwhelming majority have been built in Britain and manned by men from the British Isles, and much the same is true of the mercantile marine.

Of the three and one-half million soldiers whom we hear of as guarding Britain today, two million are Home Guards; that is, ordinary citizens, already working overtime in war industries, who in what spare time they have equip themselves to defend their native soil and help the one and one-half millions in the military forces to guard 3,000 miles of coastline and 90,000 square miles of country against an attempt at full-scale invasion, against the dropping of parachute troops and against the sabotage of countless vital industrial plants, docks and transport systems.

In 1941 this country sent 2,000 aircraft to Britain, but more than 9,000 aircraft were sent overseas from there. Two hundred tanks were imported but three thousand were sent abroad, many to Russia. In fact, at times appalling risks have been taken with the safety of Great Britain by the sending of vital war material to other theaters of war at critical moments. In order to help Russia, the R. A. F. during last summer made a steady series of offensive sweeps by daylight over western Europe with the object of drawing off as large an enemy fighter force as possible; these raids cost the British in fighter pilots alone about half the number that were lost during the whole of the Battle of Britain in 1940.

It is an unhappy fact that near relations often squabble among themselves, perhaps because they are so much alike. But when someone from outside tries to gain favor with one member by abusing another the chances are that the family will at once close its ears to any recriminations and will present a united front to the attacker. Indeed, unless the family does this, its existence as a family is doomed. So let us have no more talk of Britain having "failed again" or "exploiting her allies," or "looking after her own selfish interests." If we think and talk in these terms we are playing the Axis game and allowing ourselves to be used as tools of our own destruction.

BASIL MATHEWS

Boston

"By the Dawn's Early Light"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When Francis Scott Key penned the immortal lines of "The Star-Spangled Banner," he must certainly have had God first in his thought. He and a friend had gone on board a British ship in an effort to release a prisoner. During that fearful night, as they walked the deck in an agony of apprehension, it appeared certain to them that Fort McHenry, inadequately equipped and with but a handful of defenders, must fall. But when "by the dawn's early light" they saw the flag still flying "o'er the ramparts we watched," he was inspired to write the four stanzas of our glorious National Anthem.

It would seem to me that the last verse is a prayer of great power, and could be used daily by every citizen in the present crisis:

O thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved homes and the war's desolation;
Blest with victory and peace, may the heav'n rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto "In God is our trust";
And the Star-Spangled Banner, in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

With deep appreciation for the invaluable help we get from the editorials and every department of The Christian Science Monitor.

San Francisco (MRS.) SUSAN SCOBEY

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Wide Horizon

"Your Act Is Yourself . . ."

By Pearl Strachan

Tim's letter comes as a surprise, but it is a sincere letter. It gives his reasons for being a conscientious objector. His deepest personal disappointment, he explains, is that "most persons do not think this war wrong, when it seems so clearly and completely wrong to me." It seems to him "that the men who died in World War One would have been of greater service to civilization had they lived to work for peaceful progress." Tim is an honest and, I believe, a courageous young man, but his appeal for exemption from military service places him in the position of a mere bystander while the country which gives him the freedom to appeal must engage, with every muscle, in the dirtiest job it ever had to face.

I have carefully read Tim's phrases concerned with "living in co-operative brotherhood." I have tried to imagine myself in his place, but I cannot bring myself to concede that he is right, for if Tim should be right, then every man in the American Army or Navy would be wrong. And if every man in the Army or the Navy decided to adopt Tim's view, which would simply delight Herr Hitler, the United States of America would be ripe for conquest, desolation, and destruction. When I speak of desolation and destruction I am not thinking in terms of human life alone, but also of human rights, of the freedom to speak sincerely, which Tim would certainly lose if the other young men followed his example.

Left undefended, his country would quickly find itself in a position similar to that of France, in fact, more quickly than France got there, for she was defended as long as her loyal soldiers could hold out.

* * *

Tim, incidentally, reminds me of Jean-Philippe, an ardent pacifist in the twenties, as many of the rest of us were. When he was small, his father was killed in the first World War. An elder brother who was gassed has been in a Normandy hospital since 1918. Jean-Philippe, who cherished dreams of a scholarly career, had to leave the academy in his teens and find a job.

The last time I talked with Jean-Philippe he was employed in a swanky shop in the Champs Elysées. "What do you do, Jean-Philippe?" I asked him, and he proudly replied, "I sell shoes, beautiful shoes, the finest shoes in the world. Moreover, Monsieur the Proprietor regards me as his son and some day I shall be a member of the company."

Jean-Philippe hated war. The minute France was in peril, however, the minute she again entered the theater of war, Jean-Philippe enlisted, left his job with a future, and took up his post on the Maginot Line.

He was killed by a German bomb while relieving a wounded comrade at a gun post, just two days before the Germans occupied Paris, in June, 1940. And Jean-Philippe lives on. The France which he represented lives on, more sure of living on because of Jean-Philippe's effort. No effort to preserve what one believes in is ever futile. Effort has unseen power. It is a tangible force, transmitted through centuries to those who need inspiration in an emergency.

* * *

When a young American considers his relation to his country, he is conscious, not of himself as an isolated being new in society, but as a descendant, at least in spirit, of pioneers who offered all they had for a cause and, even if they paid the supreme penalty, contributed effectively to the future of that cause. The settling days are not yet over. The cost is not all paid. Could we look on while the children of the democracies are murdered and enslaved, and offer no resistance?

In "Flight to Arras," that heroic French soldier-author, Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, one of those who stood against the aggressor to the last hour of combat, writes that the liberty to be only a bystander is "the liberty not to exist," for, he adds, "There is no growth except in the fulfillment of obligations."

High above German fighter planes, faced for a moment with what looked like inevitable destruction, he found, he says, that his body was no longer he, but "a kind of flunkey" in his service. And he continues, "It is in your act that you exist, not in your body. Your act is yourself, and there is no other you."

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